THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Egyptian Gazette

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 7,163] ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905. [EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company.

The following steamers are intended to leave Port Said on or about the following dates:—

"FORMOSA"	4,064	Tons	3	April	for Marseilles and London.
"OCEANA"	6,610	"	5	"	" Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"SARDINIA"	6,874	"	9	"	" Marseilles and London.
"PERSIA"	7,661	"	12	"	" Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"JAPAN"	6,915	"	15	"	" Marseilles and London.
"MADURA"	10,500	"	18	"	" Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"DORNOC"	6,272	"	22	"	" Marseilles and London.
"EGYPT"	7,912	"	25	"	" Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"MALOJA"	6,166	"	30	"	" Malta and London.
"CHINA"	7,715	"	30	"	" Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"SYRIA"	6,660	"	7	May	" Marseilles and London.

Port-Said to London via Brindisi.

The BRINDISI steamer leaves PORT-SAID after arrival of Indian Mail. Combined steamer and express rate from PORT-SAID to LONDON via BRINDISI or via MARSEILLES £14.9.11.

To the East.

The Mail Steamers leave SUEZ for ADEN and BOMBAY every Wednesday, and for AUSTRALIA and CHINA every alternate Wednesday. A steamer leaves for CALCUTTA, fortnightly, and another for JAPAN. Passengers are embarked at PORT-SAID.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd. ... CAIRO.
Gaunon Bros., Mag. ... PORT-SAID.
Messrs. Hassanein & Co. ... ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. S. Company in Egypt. S.P.E. 81-12-90

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

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H.M.S. "Ormuz" will leave Suez about April 21—H.M.S. "Oropa" will leave Suez about May 19

HOMEWARDS to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

H.M.S. "Orontes" will leave Port Said about Apr. 25—H.M.S. "Omrah" will leave Port Said about May 19

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FARES: Port-Said to Naples ... 1st Class, £21 2nd Class, £17 3rd Class, £8 5s.
" " Marseilles ... " £19 " £15 " £8 10s.
" " Gibraltar ... " £15 " £12 " £6 15s.
" " Plymouth or Tilbury ... " £22 " £16 " £8 15s.

Reduced summer fares from May to October inclusive.

Return tickets to any ports named, but passengers paying the full fare in one direction are allowed an abatement of one-third fare back of the return voyage to be made within one month of arrival, or the abatement of one-third of return voyage to be made within six months of arrival.

Agents, Cairo:—Thos. Cook & Son. ALEXANDRIA:—R. J. Moss & Co.—For all information apply to

Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT SAID & PORT-TEWFIK (Suez). 81-1-90

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON

S.S. *Derbyshire* 5,850 tons, will leave Suez about April 12.
S.S. *Lancashire* 4,344 tons, will leave Suez about April 27

HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

S.S. *Staffordshire*, 6,106 tons, will leave Port-Said about April 3
S.S. *Worcestershire*, 7,140 tons, will leave Port-Said about April 17.

FARES from Port-Said to Marseilles £12.0.0, London £17.0.0, Colombo £35.10.0, Rangoon, £47 10.0

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NOTE.—The outward Bibby will henceforth leave Suez one day later than before. 81-12-5 b

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Palestine-Syria Line.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 4 p.m. for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEIROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ARAD, LATTAKIA, SCANDERETTA, MERSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

Red Sea Line.

Steamers leave Suez every Thursday at 5 p.m. for JEDDAH, calling as required at TOR (for Mount Sinai) and YAMBO, and continuing in alternate weeks to HUAKIM, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH and ADEN.

N.B. Dock shoes provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

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*Statira	" 4,000	*Hilworth	" 2,000	*Ramses	" 2,000	No. 411	(Building)
Memphis	" 2,000	*Pharos	" 2,000	Sais	" 2,000	No. 412	(Building)

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, £14 Single, £26 Return, 2nd, £9 Single, £16 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £6 Single, £9 Return, 2nd, £4 Single, £6 Return.—Return tickets available for six months.

S.S. Memphis now on the berth, will sail on or about Thursday, April 6, to be followed by S.S. Ramses.

S.S. Statira now loading for Hull, to sail on or about Wednesday 26th inst.

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Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Brisbane, Townsville, Thursday, Bowen, and Rockhampton.

REMARKS.—Steamers and Sailings may vary in order, Passenger and Cargo Steamers only carry a limited number of Passengers and Cargo. Cargo Steamers do not carry Passengers. Time and Date of Sailing are subject to alteration without notice. Passenger Steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs. Cargo Steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs. Cargo Steamers do not carry Passengers. Cargo for Ports and Distances Cargo Steamers will not be shipped unless Bills of Lading are signed. Passengers may be transferred from one Steamer to another at Port Said. Passengers booked through to Ports beyond Colombo, Brisbane, Townsville, Thursday, Bowen, and Rockhampton, will be transferred to other Steamers at Port Said. Passengers booked through to Ports beyond Colombo, Brisbane, Townsville, Thursday, Bowen, and Rockhampton, will be transferred to other Steamers at Port Said. Passengers may be transferred from one Steamer to another at Port Said. Passengers booked through to Ports beyond Colombo, Brisbane, Townsville, Thursday, Bowen, and Rockhampton, will be transferred to other Steamers

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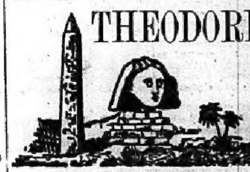

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

Price: One Piastre Tariff.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.

CAIRO MUNICIPALITY.

Property owners in Cairo collect high rents, pay a minimum of taxes, and have very few accessory expenses. They live very happily, under a Government which imposes what one might reasonably term an item of taxation when considering all the hundred and one operations connected with the administration of an extensive city. Among them are such significant details as lighting and cleaning the town, macadamising and asphalting the roads, care of squares, public gardens, schools, museums, libraries, hospitals, and bridges, not to mention the extinction of fires. And yet, despite the fact that all these arrangements are carried out competently, it appears that some discontented ones are asking for diversions in the shape of the creation of a Municipality. But would such a pleasing alteration of things as they at present exist be feasible or politic, or bring about greater economy? In cosmopolitan countries such as Egypt, where so many different nationalities jostle each other, to expect discussion with any degree of accord in a Municipal Council, chosen wholly or in part by the popular vote, is to anticipate the impossible. What harmony could ever be supposed to exist in an assembly composed, let us say, of Arabs, Mussulmans, Copts, Persians, Negroes, Mograbins, Turks, Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, and Italians, with, in addition, a minority of French, Germans, Austrians, Russians, and English, not to speak of other nationalities or those who are simply "protégés." And this point is to be especially borne in mind, for amongst these individuals one would find a large number with but a passing interest in the country and whose main ambition is to make their respective fortunes in the least possible space of time and afterwards return to their native countries. It is therefore fairly evident that these people would consider chiefly the interests of the moment and endeavour in many cases to procure immediate advantages, peculiarly profitable to themselves, without preoccupying their minds with the true interests of the town and the future consequences involved in the measures they ordain. The warnings afforded by the irregularities committed in Alexandria are allowed to remain in beautiful obscurity by those eager for reform. An honorable and a just Municipality has been extolled. But the ideas put forward by these would-be reformers are all purely theoretical. They are idle fancies and unworthy of consideration. A new Administration of this gender organised at Cairo would be even worse than that existing at Alexandria, for its composition would not be in the major part European. Considerable funds are necessary to properly conduct a Municipality. But this is considered a trifle by those who exalt the idea. To procure the necessary revenue for the suggested future Municipal Treasury in perspective, namely, something about L.E.250,000 or possibly more, all kinds of new imposts are proposed, such as taxes on beasts of burden and carriages, toll rights, taxes on comestibles, forage, cattle, building materials, etc., etc. In consequence, therefore, all the reforms benefiting almost the whole of the Cairo public, inaugurated under the guidance of Lord Cromer, would totally disappear.

The Public Services of Cairo are entirely in the hands of the Egyptian Government, which has all the means and personnel sufficient for all purposes, and it would be ridiculous to assert that they are not as well administered as existing circumstances allow. The Ministry of Public Works, excepting of course the Irrigation Department, may be considered as very advantageously replacing a Municipality, which, even admitting that it were perfect, could never be served by a more competent staff. The Capital is otherwise more favored than other towns in Egypt where Councils have been established. It is precisely to this privileged situation that Cairo owes the numerous improvements with which the town has been endowed of recent years, as well as the creation of new quarters where roads were planned by the Government and land offered to the public on most reasonable terms. If the price of building sites has been quadrupled in the best quarters of Cairo, enriching many, the merit therefore descends principally on the Government, which has done everything possible to beautify the town and still continues to expend very largely with the same object. Simply to asphalt the streets in the native quarters, for example, the Public Works expends actually £20,000 a year, whilst a new bridge over the Nile is undertaken at a cost of nearly £200,000. This new bridge, opening up as it will a passage to property on the right of the river, serves to extend the town and bring about the formation of other new quarters, and without its costing a penny to Cairenes, but on the contrary offering increased resources to the investor. One cannot reproach the Government in respect of not keeping in line with progress. The inauguration of the tramway service is due to the Government's initiation, and it is very notable that wherever the tramways have penetrated the general aspect of the quarters has been transformed, the roads are well maintained, and congenial new buildings have been erected. Moreover, the introduction of this service has very largely contributed towards the increased value of land on the outskirts. As to drinking water, it will be remembered the Ministry of Finance granted the Water Company last year nearly £40,000 towards the installation of artesian wells and new pumping machinery at Rod el Farag. These expenses have been incurred for the express purpose of endowing Cairo with drinking water of the very first quality, and all this without the exaction of any additional taxation.

Studying the procedure of "exhausting" the L.E. 250,000 annual expenditure deemed necessary, the argument is brought forward that among other things sewers might be laid down, and for the purpose, over and above the before-mentioned taxes, all the houses of the Capital could be specially taxed. It is well known that the sanitary conditions of Cairo are to-day *good*, and will compare favorably with those of the principal cities in Europe. For many years, it is true, the mortality tables were based on a population well under the correct figures, and consequently formed an exaggerated percentage, but since the last census it is proved beyond all doubt that the death-rate in the Capital is really normal. Among the European section this varies between 23 and 25 per thousand. All arguments, then, in favor of sewers, based on the figures of the mortality, are without foundation. But would anyone care to realize what these sewers would cost? Sir William Willcocks' scheme, which merely provided for the drainage of part of the town only, fixed the primary outlay at £600,000, plus the enormous sum of £70,000 for annual maintenance. Now it is precisely this low death-rate in Cairo that has induced the Government to deliberate twice, and to await the development of the new quarters before undertaking expensive work which, when completed, would reach very probably the total amount of £1,000,000, not to count an annual expenditure of £100,000 for up-keep. The Government indeed several years ago laid down quite a network of rain-water drains which have given excellent results and demand but a very small outlay for maintenance. This network will be extended in proportion to the advance made with the asphalting being laid down in the native quarters. The Public Works have in addition achieved the long boulevard that branches off from Kasr el Nil leading to the railway station; the prolongation of this Abbas boulevard will be accomplished very shortly. A destructor for the purpose of burning the refuse of the town is erected; palatial barracks for the City Fire Brigade are completed, besides other improvements too numerous to mention. Realising all that the Government has done in the past, we may well assume that it will continue in the same direction during the future, now that the Anglo-French Convention releases it from the difficulties hitherto experienced in obtaining from the Caisse de la Dette the necessary finances for all the purposes of administration. It may be further remarked that new bridges over the Nile are contemplated, also other measures for the general improvement and embellishment of the town are under consideration and all is accomplished without any surtax. But notwithstanding, the mild proposal is heard that others than the Government should take in hand the reins of the administration of the town and determine and administer the requisite revenue! inviting further impositions on Cairo proprietors, commercial and industrial concerns, and the public in general; besides, be it remembered, demanding a revival of all the vexatious taxes suppressed after patient effort! It is even asserted that if the new means of revenue set forth by these would-be administrators were insufficient for the needs of the "Cairo Municipality" they could be augmented by countless other new imposts. Those who appreciate the Government's work—and it cannot but be appreciated—should in the general interests protest against such ridiculous proposals, for they are directly opposed to the present privilege enjoyed here of being exempted from taxes—excepting Customs dues and taxes on building property. To anyone acquainted with the situation of business affairs here and the many obstacles encountered in establishing industries in this country with a view to prosper, the above-mentioned proposals in favour of special taxes, to obtain annually a fabulous sum to scatter to the winds, must appear altogether preposterous.

SPATHIS'S GRILL ROOM.

OLD BOURSE-ST., ALEXANDRIA.

Greatly enlarged and improved. New Chef.

Unrivalled cooking. English specially catered for.

THE KAISER AT TANGIER.

VISIT CURTAILED.

ABSENCE OF "INCIDENTS"

TANGIER, March 31.

The Emperor William has arrived here. He was saluted by the batteries and French cruisers. His Majesty landed and was received by the Sultan's representatives and by the Diplomatic Corps.

Owing to the roughness of the sea, the Emperor William has curtailed his visit. He disembarked at noon instead of at 8 a.m. This delay is interfering somewhat with the programme. The Emperor was received on the pier by the Sultan's representative and also the German colony. In addressing the latter, the Kaiser said that he hoped his visit would be an advantage to German trade and trusted that the sovereignty and integrity of Morocco would be maintained. His Majesty afterwards conversed lengthily with the Sultan's representative, and then received the Diplomatic Corps at the German Legation. *(Reuter.)*

TANGIER, March 31.

The Emperor William has arrived. He was saluted by the French cruisers. The natives gave him a warm welcome.

The Emperor received the authorities, and conversed cordially with the French Chargé d'Affaires. In the evening, he left again for Gibraltar, without any incidents. *(Havas.*

PEACE RUMOURS GAINING GROUND.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.

The rumours regarding peace negotiations are gaining ground. *(Havas.*

RUSSIAN REFORM.

WILL PROBABLY BE DELAYED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.

It is officially announced here that, owing to the diversity of views of members of the special conference appointed to carry out the rescript, mentioned on the 4th inst., the fulfilment of the Tsar's wish that the people should participate in the legislation of the country will probably be delayed. *(Reuter.)*

U. K. FINANCIAL YEAR.

SURPLUS OF NEARLY TWO MILLIONS.

LONDON, March 31.

(Official). The financial year has closed with a surplus of £1,864,829. *(Reuter.)*

ATHLETICS.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, March 31.

Oxford beat Cambridge by 6½ points to 3½. *(Reuter.)*

RACING.

GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 31.

1. Kirkland; 2. Napper Tandy; 3. Buckaway. 27 ran. Won by 3 lengths; 4 lengths between second and third. *(Reuter)*

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS at the Esbekieh Theatre promised for March 31 has been put off to April 2.

EGYPTIAN GOLD AND GEM SYNDICATE, LTD.—Charge reg. Feb. 27, for £4,000, to E. W. Streeter, 18, New Bond-street, W.

"KAFFIRS."—Telegrams from London this morning state that a strong revival is expected in the mining market there.

"THE WATERWAYS OF THE SUDAN" is the title of an interesting article in the April Blackwood by Dr. Andrew Balfour.

LORD CROMER'S REPORT will be published in Egypt on the 19th inst., being first published in England about the 12th or 13th.

THE GERMAN DESPATCH BOAT "Loreley" will remain at Alexandria until the 8th inst. and will then proceed to Port Said.

THE "LAND AND GENERAL TRUST LIMITED" is the name of a new Egyptian limited liability company which is shortly to be launched.

ALHAMBRA.—We may remind our readers of Mr. Conegliano's annual ball, which takes place to-night and promises to be a huge success, as usual.

"UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET."—The contribution under this title, which usually appears in our Saturday's issue, is unavoidably held over until Monday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA.—The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated in this church to-morrow (Sunday) at 10.30 a.m. Visitors are cordially invited.

ACCIDENT ON THE QUAY.—The chief officer on the Papayanni S.S. "Avon" fell from the gangway on to the quay yesterday and broke his jaw and otherwise injured himself. He is progressing satisfactorily.

"BEN HUR" IN ARABIC.—Ayad A. Ghazali, an Egyptian, engaged in the work of the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, has applied to the publishers of "Ben Hur" for permission to translate the work into Arabic.

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS.—Major L'Estrange Johnstone, head of the State Railways, is leaving about the middle of April for Europe. He will be absent about a month, and is going to England on business connected with the Egyptian State Railways.

CANON DAVIS MEMORIAL.—In regard to the letter of our correspondent who wrote a few days ago complaining about the Canon Davis memorial dedication service, we are informed that Canon Ward was in no way responsible for the arrangements for the service.

COAL IMPORTS.—The imports of coal into Egypt during the period from 1st January to 30th March were 152,182 tons, as against 273,634 tons during the corresponding period of 1904. Newcastle sent 31,415 tons, the Welsh districts 82,142, the Scotch districts 21,585, Yorkshire 11,316, and other places, 5,724 tons.

A DARING THEFT.—A few days ago, three camel drivers in the service of Mr. Henry J. Monson's manure company at Sabaieh, Edfou district, were captured by some highwaymen among the hills, from which they were transporting manure. The camel drivers fled and left their five camels, which were taken by the men. The company gave notice to the Markaz and the police-officer hastened to investigate the case. A short time after, he was followed by the commandant of police of the province, but neither criminals nor camels have yet been discovered.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The statutory general meeting of the chamber will be held at the Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, on the 11th inst., at 4 p.m. The following is the ordre du jour:—1. Rapport du Président; 2. Lecture des Comptes du Trésorier; 3. Augmentation du nombre de des membres du Comité; 4. Election de dix membres du Comité en remplacement des dix membres sortants; 5. Modification aux Statuts. Members who, through some oversight, have not received notice of the meeting, are asked to consider this as an invitation.

THE "MAHROUSSA."—A correspondent, writing from Glasgow on Monday week, says:—The Khedive's steam yacht, the "Mahroussa," has now had her funnels removed, and boiler and machinery taken out, and is berthed at Yorkhill wharf, close to Messrs. Inglis' yard. The vessel, when viewed on Saturday, presented a most dilapidated appearance: she was canted to starboard, the mainmast was gone (the foremast and rigging still remaining), the places where the paddle-boxes had been were rent and battered-looking, the machinery casing had been razed, and the wooden bulwarks for almost the entire length of the vessel had been taken down, the bare stanchions only remaining—all of which bore testimony to the energy with which the alterations were being carried out.

FALSE ALARMS OF FIRE.—Time-honored customs are all very well in Egypt, but we must draw the line somewhere, and we do so at the silly practice of making "April fools" of people on the first day of this month, especially when the victims of the idiotic "joke" are the Fire Brigade officers of this city. About 9 o'clock this morning a telephonic call summoned the brigade to a fire at Chalon's. On arrival there no trace of an outbreak was to be found, and the engines returned to the central fire station. Twenty minutes after the call another was received stating that rooms at the top of Messrs. Chalon's premises were on fire, and for a second time the firemen started, only to find on their arrival that the whole thing was a hoax. We hope some municipal law exists by which the offending parties can be reached and prosecuted, for the number of the subscriber whose instrument was used is known to the authorities.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.—A very characteristic example of the methods of the police occurred in Edfou a few days ago. Stray and ownerless dogs have of late been greatly on the increase there, and to put a stop to the nuisance a policeman was appointed from Cairo, who cleared off the pariahs by poisoning them wholesale. But the remedy was worse than the disease, for a number of the carcasses of these animals were left unburied. Edfou is a populous place, the weather is getting hot, the streets are frequently narrow, and the inhabitants suffered considerable inconvenience from the corpses of these dogs, which strewed their streets. The dogs were intolerable while alive, but when dead the annoyance was quadrupled. This carelessness could not have taken place, had the mamour not been away on leave. But when the mamour returned he at once put matters right by clearing away the dead dogs.

VIOLENT THUNDERSTORM.

TELEGRAPH WIRES DAMAGED.

PYRAMIDS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

A violent thunderstorm broke over Cairo yesterday afternoon at about 3.30 o'clock and lasted for nearly an hour. It was accompanied by torrents of rain, which speedily converted the streets into pools, eight inches deep in places, of water and mud. Near the buildings of the Cairo Waterworks Company the water was nearly a foot deep and the roads in the native quarters were flooded.

In Abdeen-square the water, immediately after the cloud burst, reached the axles of the carriage wheels, and in the direction of Old Cairo the streets were literally flooded.

During the storm the second Pyramid was struck by lightning close to the apex, and three or four blocks were thrown down the sides by the violence of the shock. The damage, though not serious, is visible from Mena House, and as far as we can learn this is the first case, in recent times at all events, of any one of the pyramids being struck by lightning.

The thunder and lightning were incessant while the storm lasted. At about 5 p.m. the rain ceased, but a couple of showers fell later and the temperature was uncommonly low. We doubt if a storm of this character has been recorded at so late a date (for Egypt) in the last twenty years.

The Scavenging and Watering Department have been very busily engaged to-day in removing the quagmires.

According to other accounts received, the storm raged in the Delta generally, and appears to have been especially violent in the eastern desert regions and on the Suez Canal. In fact, all telegraphic communication with Suez and the east was totally interrupted yesterday, and every telegram sent from Alexandria to Suez had to be despatched viâ Malta, Cornwall, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Durban, Mozambique, Zanzibar and Aden.

No less than forty telegraph poles were thrown down by the storm between Nefiche and Faied, on the Suez route. The Egyptian lines suffered and eleven poles on the Suez Canal Company's lines were thrown down.

THE KHEDIVE.

His Highness gave audiences yesterday to Prince Aziz Hassan, Lord Cromer, who presented Brig.-General Bullock, C.B.; Mr. A. D. Albau and Dr. Kenneth Scott, who thanked his Highness for the gracious gift of £50 to the Zeitoum Institute for the Blind; and Baron de Kusel Bey, late Controller General of Customs.

His Highness visited the Mosque of Sultan El Moayad for prayer at midday.

EGYPTIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT.

All preparations have now been made for launching the Egyptian Trust and Investment (Limited), and the subscription list will be open to the public on Monday, 10th inst.

This company has managed to secure the confidence of the public to a large extent, and has been favorably received on the Bourse. We learn that the subscription has been covered several times in advance and the shares are already at a premium.

We are informed that a somewhat similar company will probably make its début in the course of a few days, and we are asked to point out to the public this fact, in order that no misconception may ensue owing to the similarity in the names of the two companies.

The advisory board in Egypt of the Egyptian Trust and Investment (Limited) is composed of Mr. Pericles Glymenopoulos and Mr. I. Joannides, director of the Bank of Athens at Alexandria. The general manager in Egypt is Baron de Kusel Bey.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Chalom, late controller of Section B., has been appointed first class inspector in the Customs Administration.

Mr. Rolo, late estimator of machinery, has been appointed controller of Section B.

Mr. Coniberti has succeeded M. Randone as director of the Statistical Department.

A HISTORY OF THE SUDAN.

Dr. Wallis Budge, of the British Museum, who has for some years past carried on excavations on the site of the Pyramids at Gebel Barkal and Shendy, is to write a history of the Sudan from the archæological point of view. On this he is now occupied, and it will contain, among other things, an account of his discoveries, with full illustrations. At present our knowledge of the history of the Nubian kingdom, where so many of the earlier Egyptian customs must have been preserved, is almost entirely confined to the facts stated in the eighth volume of his "History of Egypt."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner "Pharos" arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning.

The Cunard S.S. "Brescia" arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning.

The S.S. "Veria" will arrive here on Tuesday and will immediately begin loading cargo for Liverpool and American ports.

ENGLISH PENSION, ITALIAN RIVIERA.

The best halfway house between Egypt and England is VIAREGGIO, near PISA.

Main line express stop. Pine woods, Sands, Sea bathing mild climate, English Pension, Villa Shelley. Every home comfort. Electric light. Modern sanitation. Sunny aspect, close to sea and gardens.

Proprietress, [illegible]

THE PILGRIMAGE.

The general health of the pilgrims at Tor remains excellent. The recent discovery of microbes resembling the choleraic microbe in the intestines of two Russian pilgrims, is not likely to cause any alarm. These Russians did not die from cholera and the microbes in question possibly had been lying in the intestines for some time past.

The Quarantine Board held a meeting yesterday and decided that, as regards foreign pilgrims, these were to go through the canal in strict quarantine and that the subsequent precautions could be left to their respective Governments.

At the request of the Egyptian Government, and as a special precautionary measure, the Egyptian pilgrims will have to undergo ten days' quarantine and observation at Tor instead of three days. The pilgrimage has not been declared infected.

Dr. Stiepovich, Ottoman Delegate, has received orders from Constantinople to leave Alexandria for Tor to inspect the health of the Turkish pilgrims.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met to-day under the presidency of Abdel Hamid Pasha and took cognizance of the receipt of the decree promulgated by the Government dealing with lotteries.

The question of the regulations of the administration of Marsa Matrouh was postponed till the next meeting of the Council.

NAVAL NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Port Said, Friday.

H. M. "Pegasus," 3rd class cruiser, arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. to-day and saluted the port. The ship is commanded by Commander Warren H. D'Oyly, and is ordered to replace the "Mutine" on the Australian Station.

The screw sloop "Mutine" (Commander Ernest R. Lacy) is due at Port Said on her passage home in a few days.

EGYPTIAN PAPYRI.

At the last meeting of the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres at Paris, M. de Ricci, who has just returned from this country, presented four series of papyri of the highest interest, which he has acquired for the Academy. The first series consisted of Greek documents of the V. and VI. centuries, containing, among many other treasures, a fragment of the Odyssey from Middle Egypt. The second series contains 200 fragments of demotic MSS., including three literary finds of importance. Coptic MSS. and 53 Greek papyri form the major part of the rest of these treasures.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot "Congo" des Messageries Maritimes parti hier pour Marseille avait à bord:

M. Prunier, M. et Mme Youssef Khoulassi, M. W. Bearcroft, M. Viollet, M., Mme et Mlle Mac Noth, Mme Werner, M. Higgin, M. Peech, M. I. A. Stok, M. Gillman, Mlle Copestake, M. Amph, M. Shedlock, Mlle Head, Madame Hennon et femme de chambre, M. Johnston, M. Porter, M. Sweetapple, Mlles Lawie, M. et Mme Gratineau, M. Berne, M. Henri fils, M. Hill, Mlle Tomlinson, M. Chevalier Elie, Dr. et Mme Petron, M. Lagaillarde, M. Khrouan, M. Prudhomme, Mme Habrkost, M. Greson, M. Desila, M. I. Iacovich, Mères Véronique et St. Clément, M. M. Zacarian, M. Went, M. Soucasse, M. H. Vernot, R. P. Fagot, M. L. Garbanni, Col. McCracken, M. Smith, M. Rickards, M. Vanden Brucks, M. Gonon, Abbé Dumet, Mmes Andour et de la Groudière, M. Bernheim, M. Casanova, R. P. Lagrange, Mme et Mlle Gypson, M. Mahmoud Nany Bey, M. Hochapfel, Mmes de l'Aigle et Ida Arn, Mme Halib Ganem, et 73 passagers de 3me classe.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

La hausse continue rapide et énorme pour certaines valeurs.

C'est ainsi que l'Agricole monte de 12 3/16 à 12 15/16, la Nationale de 27 à 27 1/4, la Daira de 26 à 26 1/4 et la Delta Light de 13 15/16 à 14 1/2.

Sont également en hausse le Crédit Foncier de 318 à 323, l'Investment de 2 5/16 à 2 7/16, les Estates de 1 9/32 à 1 5/16, la Ramleh Railway de 7 7/8 à 8 et la Salt & Soda de 40 à 40/3.

Par contre il y a baisse sur les Markets de 23 à 22/9 et sur l'Anglo-American Nile de 5 11/16 à 5 5/8.

Les autres valeurs restent stationnaires.

Les bruits de paix et les nouvelles concernant certaines valeurs ont occasionné ce mouvement de hausse. Les affaires ont été considérables sur toute la ligne, mais surtout en Banque Nationale, en Agricole, en Daira, en Investment et en Estates.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

BREMEN.

FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.

N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Manager of certain good canteens.

Beware of evilly disposed competitors running down this very Superior Brand or Beer.

[illegible]

SPORT AND PLAY.

VICTORIA COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The school's first athletic meeting was held on Thursday last, and thanks to fine weather, easily-pleased spectators, and a thoughtful committee, it went off very well. The ground was prettily decorated with flags lent by Admiral Sir Massie Blomfield, K.C.M.G., and arranged by the active assistance of his representative, Captain Borg. The course, lined with little flags bearing the school colours of dark and light blue, was well marked out and in capital running order. The hero of the day was A. Verny, the winner of the mile, the hundred yards (in which he ran a dead heat with R. Frangi), the quarter, and the long-jump. Mohsen Saleh Yaghen, who won two first and three second prizes, was his principal rival and after him came T. Checri, the winner of the high-jump. Of the younger boys the chief prize-winners were A. Nimr, G. N. Dahan, and G. Frangi. Amongst those who did not win prizes but ran and jumped well were G. Valassopoulo, A. G. Psaltis, the brothers Ralli, and J. D. Fraser.

Seats were provided for a large number of spectators by Mr. G. B. Alderson (who was unfortunately prevented by illness from being present), and they were all of them wanted. The youthful band of the Don Bosco Institute performed a pleasant selection of music, the various interpretations of the National Anthem being much appreciated. The prizes, which were the gift of some kind friends of the school, were presented by Mrs. Gould, who was in turn herself presented by Max Arditi, one of the smallest of the competitors, with a bouquet, daintily arranged by Mrs. Preston. The idea of holding athletic sports originated with Judge Sandars. That they were popular with the boys there can be no doubt, and if some of the parents were a little anxious at first, they must be relieved now to know that their sons have passed through the ordeal so successfully.

It only remains to add that the sports were watched by a gathering very representative of Alexandria. Amongst the spectators, some of whom came from Tantah, Zagazig, and even Cairo, we noticed quite a number of amateur photographers. The programme was as follows:

Long Jump (Open).—1st prize (paperknife), A. Verny. 2nd (match stand), Mohsen Saleh Yaghen—distance 16ft. 8in. — A very creditable performance for a boy of 15 years and 5 days.

220 yards final (under 5ft. 4in.)—1st prize (watch), A. Nimr. 2nd (cricket bat), G. Frangi.

Quarter mile final (under 4ft. 8in.)—1st prize (cup), G. N. Dahan. 2nd (football), M. Heffes.

Quarter-mile open final.—1st prize (cup), A. Verny. 2nd (tennis racket), Mohsen Saleh Yaghen.

120 yards (under 4ft. 5in.) — 1st prize (writing case), R. Arditi. 2nd (football), A. Nahman and D. Shama.

High Jump (under 5ft. 4 in.)—1st prize (Talbot Kelly's "Egypt"), A. Nimr. 2nd (photo-frame), G. Arab. Height 4ft. The winner jumped very well; Arab was a plucky second.

High Jump (open).—1st prize (clock), T. Checri, height 4ft. 4in. 2nd (photo-frame), Mohsen Saleh Yaghen.

Half-mile handicap.—1st prize (field-glass), R. Landauer. 2nd (fern pot), A. Khayatt. 3rd (photo-frame), F. Cardahi.

Hurdles open final.—1st prize (tankard), Mohsen Saleh Yaghen. 2nd, (letter case), T. Checri.

100 yards final (under 4ft. 8in.) — 1st prize (watch), G.N. Dahan; 2nd (photo-frame), M. Heffes.

100 yards open final.—1st prize (cup), R. Frangi. 2nd (biscuit box), A. Verny. Frangi and Verny ran a dead heat, and Verny resigned the first prize.

Half-Mile Final (under 5ft. 4 in.)—1st prize (tankard), G. Frangi. 2nd (letter case), J. Sirry.

One Mile Open.—1st prize (cup), A. Verny. 2nd (cricket bat), A. Lagonico. 3rd (knife), H. Arbib.

A capital race. Verny ran splendidly and Lagonico, who fell, was a good second, with Arbib third and S. Checri close behind.

Sack Race.—1st prize (writing case), Mohsen Saleh Yaghen; 2nd (letter case), M. Antonius.

The members of the committee wish to thank Messrs. Carver Bros, Mr. F. C. Haselden, and Admiral Sir R. M. Blomfield respectively for the kind loan of sacks, hurdles, and rope.

The following were the committee.—A. Morrison, A. R. Aubrey, judges; A. Mustard, starter, and F. G. Lowick, time keeper, and F. G. Freeman, hon. member, who kept the course.

H. S. C.

MINIATURE RIFLE MEETING.

The first Miniature Rifle Meeting of the Helouan Sporting Club, under the direction of Lieut.-General Lance, vice-chairman of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of England, was held on Thursday last and was well attended. The ladies fired in most of the competitions, and rifle practice promises to be as popular with them as it is with gentlemen.

We hope that the next meeting, which will be held on Friday, 7th inst., will be attended by some friends from Cairo; we can assure them that they will find "foemen worthy of their steel" at Helouan.

The result of Thursday's meeting is as follows:

I. Event. Firing from rest. 10 shots: maximum 50 points (17 entries).

Ladies: 1st, Mrs. Leetham, 16 pts.; 2nd, Miss Jackson, 14 pts.

Gents: 1st, Mr. Fox, 41 pts.; 2nd, Mr. Dykes, 40 pts.

II. Event. Standing. (14 entries).

Ladies: 1st, Miss Tawcett, 14 pts.; 2nd, Mrs. Leetham, 13 pts.

Gents: 1st, Mr. Fox, 34 pts.; 2nd, Capt. Sharp, 31 pts.

III. Event. Any position. (11 entries).

Gents: 1st, Mr. Dykes, 45 pts.; 2nd, Mr. Williams and Mr. Fox, 41 pts. each.

IV. Event. Ladies only. 1st, Miss MacLean, 21 pts.; 2nd, Mrs. Leetham, 17 pts.

V. Event. Leard's disappearing target, 3 secs. exposure and 5 secs. interval. (10 entries).

1st, Capt. Lance and Mr. W. Bentley, 4 hits each. Capt. Lance won on shooting off the tie.

CRICKET.

E. T. C. MESS v. SUEZ.

The cricket season was opened at Suez last Monday by a match between the above teams. The Town batted first and, thanks chiefly to the batting of R. C. Blyth, compiled the total of 99 for 7 wickets, leaving the E. T. C. team ninety minutes' play. Owing to the excellent batting of Mansell and Toms, the "Exiles" managed to knock off the requisite number just before time with the loss of 5 wickets. Mansell played well for his 39 not out, while Toms was extremely unlucky to have to retire when he seemed thoroughly set. Scores:—

SUEZ.

T. A. Kime b. Parrott	17
C. A. Maynard c. Toms, b. Wilkin ...	7
R. C. Blyth c. Massey, b. Mansell ...	25
Norton Bey b. Williams	10
A. C. Nosworthy c. Evans, b. Mansell...	6
H. Harrington b. Mansell	1
J. Logan not out	8
C. Macdonald c. Massey, b. Parrott ...	17
Rev. R. Blyth, T. A. Steel } did not bat	
Extras	8
	99

E. T. C. MESS.

G. D. Williams b. Nosworthy	2
W. Toms retired hurt	30
M. W. Massey b. R. Blyth	9
G. J. S. Mansell not out	39
P. B. Tyles b. Nosworthy	5
R. J. Pittock b. Nosworthy	0
N. Le Rongetel not out	5
H. A. Wilkin, B. S. Parrott, F. Counsell, G. A. Evans } did not bat	
Extras	13
	103

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway, who after leaving Egypt proceeded to Athens, has now arrived at Naples. He is to pay a visit to England in May, when he will be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Clarence House, St. James's Palace, during his stay in London.

Dr. Leigh Canney has arrived at the Ghezireh Palace from Assouan.

The Marquis di Salvago-Raggi and Count Senni, Italian Vice-Consul for Cairo, left Cairo to-day to meet the Duke of the Abruzzi at Suez.

Dr. Rucker-Jenisch, German Diplomatic Agent, and his wife are expected to return to Cairo to-day from their trip to Upper Egypt.

The usual small dance at the Ghezireh Palace Hotel last Thursday was very well attended. By kind permission of the Colonel in command of the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, the band played a select programme during and after dinner till the dance began. Both for dinner and supper a great many guests were present. Amongst them we noticed Sir W. Crundel and party of 6, Mr. Laidlaw and party of 8, Major and Lady Leith and party of 7, Mr. Allen Joseph and party of 6, Mr. Scott-Dalgleish and party of 9, Mrs. Colquhoun and party of 5, Mrs. Lyle and party of 6, Miss Pigeon and Miss Walford and party of 8, and many more.

Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha will leave for Europe on April 28.

A very brilliant ball was given on Thursday night by M. and Mme. Maurice Cattaui in honor of the engagement of their son, M. Gustave Cattaui, to Mlle. Regina Mosseri. Dancing lasted till late and M. and Mme. Cattaui, who received their guests with their well-known graciousness, received many congratulations on their son's betrothal. Among the guests were T. H. Prince Fuad, Prince Haidar, Prince and Princess Fazil, Count Bolesta de Kossiebrodzki, Count de Vauvineux, M., Mme. and the Mlles. de Villebois, Count de Zogheb, Ahmed Mazloum Pasha, Adly Yaghen Pasha, Chevki Pasha, M. and Mme. A. Cattaui, the Marquis de Sorogna, Sir Edward and Lady Zohrab, Crookshank Pasha and Mrs. Crookshank, Mr. Mitchell Innes, M. and Mme. Rolo, M. L. Suares, M. and Mme. Heller, and many more, among them the president and many of the members of the Vienna Choral Society.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,

CAIRO.

Open all the year round.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. — LIFT. — MODERATE CHARGE

TYROL.—Weissenstein Castle, 3410 ft. First-class private hotel near Windisch-Matrei; Station, Lienz (reached from Venice or Trieste). Bracing air. Good Mountaineering centre, Tennis. Fishing. Best June, September. Apply Proprietor.

16TH ROYAL HUNGARIAN LOTTERY.

Specially authorised by article 7 of the Act of the 1st May, 1897, and approved by decree of H.R.M. Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, etc.

BANK "EL NASSIB"

R. KRONFELD, General Representative for Egypt.

12, Rue Tewfik, Alexandria.

The payment of all the gains in the Royal Hungarian Lottery is guaranteed by the Hungarian Government.

One department of the Hungarian Ministry of Finance is commissioned to superintend the management of this Lottery.

The drawing of the 1st class is irrevocably fixed for the

25th and 26th May, 1905,

at Budapest in the palace of the General Direction of the Royal Hungarian Lottery. The public is requested to send in all orders not later than the

30th APRIL, 1905,

enclosing at the same time the amount for tickets ordered.

There are 110,000 tickets, of which the half, 55,000 must win.

With one single ticket, one may gain 1,000,000 crowns that is P.T. 4,050,000.

The amount to be paid to the participators in this 16th Royal Hungarian Lottery is:

Crowns 14,459,000
or P.T. 60,727,800.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

FOR THE 1st CLASS.		FOR ALL 6 CLASSES.	
½ Ticket ... ... P.T. 6½	½ Tickpt ... ... P.T. 25½	½ Ticket ... ... P.T. 34	½ Tickt ... ... P.T. 336
¼ " ... ... " 13	Whole " ... ... " 50½	¼ " ... ... " 168	Whole " ... ... " 672

A copy of the official list (controlled by the Hungarian Government) will be sent after each drawing to all clients. Any information will be given, verbally or by letter, free of charge, by:

BANK EL NASSIB, R. Kronfeld (General Representative for Egypt)
12 Rue Tewfick, Alexandria.

List of Prizes of the Royal Hungarian Lottery.

110,000 tickets — 55,000 prizes

The 1st prize is 1,000,000 crowns or P.T. 4,050,00

1	Prime	600,000	600,000
1	Lot	400,000	400,000
1	"	200,000	200,000
2	"	100,000	200,000
1	"	90,000	90,000
2	"	80,000	160,000
1	"	70,000	70,000
2	"	60,000	120,000
1	"	50,000	50,000
1	"	40,000	40,000
5	"	30,000	150,000
3	"	25,000	75,000
8	"	20,000	160,000
8	"	15,000	120,000
36	"	10,000	360,000
67	"	5,000	335,000
3	"	3,000	9,000
437	"	2,000	874,000
803	"	1,000	803,000
1,528	"	500	764,000
140	"	300	42,000
34,450	"	200	6,890,000
4,850	"	170	824,500
4,850	"	130	630,500
100	"	100	10,000
4,350	"	80	348,0 0
3,350	"	40	134,000
55,000 lots and 1 prime		Cour.	14,459,000

ORDER FORM.

Bank "El Nassib" R. Kronfeld — Alexandria.

Kindly send by return :—

½ tickets
¼ "
whole "
} for the 1st class 16th Royal Hungarian Lottery.

I herewith enclose P.T.....* according to counterfoil.

Signature (distinct) .....

Date..... Exact address .....

* By postal order or cheque on a *BANK OF ALEXANDRIA*.

N.B.—The tickets will only be sent on *receipt of the amount.*

25677-6*-1

TO BE KEPT BY CLIENT.

Prices for the 1st Class only: —

½ ticket.....	P.T. 6 5/10	½ ticket	P.T. 25 5/10
¼ "	" 13	whole "	" 50 5/10

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Anyone desirous of participating in all 6 classes may subscribe in any of the following ways: —

(1) Before each class by remitting the amount according to official prospectus.

(2) Before each class with equal payment of :—

½ ticket	P.T. 14	½ ticket	P.T. 56
¼ "	" 28	whole "	" 112

(3) Before the 1st class by adding to order :—

for ½ tickt	P.T. 42	for ½ ticket	P.T. 168
" ¼ "	" 84	whole "	" 336

and promising to send the average amount before beginning of the 5th class.

(4.) By one payment for all the classes and before the 1st class of :—

for ½	P.T. 84	for ½	P.T. 336
¼	" 164	whole	" 672

NOTE.—Should a prize be drawn in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th classes, the money paid in advance will be returned with the amount won.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE.

Commercant et Actes de Commerce

Exception de Jeu

Th. Michalidis contre Clement Suares.

Th. Michalidis, condamné par le tribunal de commerce d'Alexandrie à solder un compte présenté par Clément Suarès, a fait appel de ce jugement et soulevé dans ce but 1° une exception d'incompétence du tribunal de commerce, parce qu'il n'est pas commerçant 2° une exception de jeu.

Le Cour vient de prononcer son arrêt. Elle déclare l'opposition de M. Michalidis mal fondée, confirme le jugement attaqué et condamne l'appelant aux frais.

Sur la question d'incompétence, la Cour estime qu'en l'espèce la qualité de commerçant, telle qu'elle est définie par l'art. 9 du Code de Commerce, n'est pas requise pour que la juridiction commerciale soit compétemment saisie; il suffit que les actes pour lesquels on est actionné en payement, constituent des spéculations et par suite des actes de commerce.

En ce qui concerne l'exception de jeu, il est établi dans la cause que toutes les opérations d'achat ou de vente de cotons exécutées par C. Suarès ont été librement ordonnées par Michalidis et approuvées après leur accomplissement. De plus Michalidis n'a formulé aucune contestation précise contre les articles du compte présenté par Suarès.

"En supposant, dit l'arrêt, malgré les productions contraires du courtier, qu'il se soit fait lui-même contrepartie dans ces opérations, il n'en résulterait, pas que ces dernières fussent annulables;

"Que le courtier, en pareil cas doit être considéré comme commissionnaire personnellement engagé, mais n'en conserve pas moins tous ses droits, s'il est resté créancier.

"Que le tribunal dont la Cour adopte au surplus les motifs a donc à bon droit rejeté cette exception non justifiée et d'ailleurs non prévue ni édictée par les lois en vigueur en Egypte."

Affaires Correctionelles

Aux termes d'un arrêté du ministre de la justice, en date de mardi, il sera tenu le jeudi de chaque semaine, au tribunal d'Abdin, une audience spéciale à laquelle seront portées les affaires correctionnelles et contraventionnelles de la ville du Caire dans lesquelles les poursuites sont dirigées contre des personnes âgées de moins de 15 ans.

A cette audience seront jugées les affaires ci-dessus qui sont de la compétence du juge sommaire aussi bien que celles qui sont ordinairement portées devant un tribunal de markaz.

Cet arrêté entrera en vigueur à partir du 6 avril prochain.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,000,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 31st November 1905. *All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.*

The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Darb Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co., *Chief Agents for Alexandria.* A. V. THOMSON, *Secretary for Egypt*

CHRONIQUE THEATRALE

THEATRE ZIZINIA

LES ROMANESQUES
LES AFFAIRES SONT LES AFFAIRES
BOUBOUROCHE

Mercredi la compagnie Coquelin a joué les *Romanesques*, la charmante pièce de Rostand, si bien résumée dans son épilogue: "un peu d'amour, des rimes légères" etc. Elle a été interprétée d'une façon délicieuse par toute la troupe. Le rôle du spadassin a été tenu d'une façon magistrale par Coquelin Cadet, celui de Benjamin par Jean Coquelin et celui Persinet par Mlle Moreno.

L'Ete de la Saint Martin donné le même soir a été un nouveau succès pour M. Jean Coquelin dans le rôle de Brigueville.

Décidément M. Jean Coquelin est digne de son illustre père. Il est un acteur d'une habileté consommée et avec cela infatigable. Certains des grands acteurs que nous avons eu l'occasion d'applaudir sur la scène du Zizinia ne réussissent pas à faire oublier leur propre personnalité. M. Jean Coquelin produit l'illusion complète. Ce n'est plus lui que le spectateur aperçoit mais le personnage qu'il représente. Avant-hier, par exemple, dans son rôle d'Isidore Lechat, l'enchâtnement a duré autant que la représentation; nous avons pu suivre dans ses moindres détails l'exposé de ce caractère de l'homme d'affaires, burlné par Octave Mirbeau, ses façons, ses penchants, ses idées, sa manière de traiter, de parler, d'entendre la vie, en un mot. Ajoutons que jamais caractère ne fut d'une plus saisissante actualité et qu'il immortalisera son auteur.

Les autres rôles de la pièce ont été digne ment tenus, celui de Germaine Lechat par Mlle Moreno, celui de Mme Lechat, par Mme Bouchetal, etc.

Coquelin Cadet a terminé par quelques-uns de ses désopilants monologues dont lui seul connait le secret.

Boubouroche, représenté hier soir, a été l'occasion d'un nouveau triomphe pour Jean-Coquelin. Il a été admirable de simplicité et de naturel.

Mlle Moreno a débité avec une grâce parfaite les beaux vers du *Passant*, de François Coppée. Le rôle de Silvia a été également bien tenu.

La soirée a pris fin avec la pièce comique "L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle". Coquelin Cadet dans le rôle de l'interprète, Jean Coquelin et Mlle Moreno dans leurs rôles d'anglais ont provoqué une hilarité générale.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS are called for by the Steamers and Boats Department Sudan Government for the supply of food, wine and spirits, etc., on the Sudan Government Express and Post Steamers running between Shellal and Halfa and vice versa.

The conditions under which the contract will be given can be seen at the following offices:—Financial Secretary Sudan Government Cairo, Assistant Director Steamers and Boats Assouan and the Director of Steamers and Boats Khartoum North.

Tenders are to be sent to the Director Steamers and Boats Khartoum North and must be in his Office not later than April 16 b. 1905.

A statement showing experience is to accompany tender.

The contract will be for one year ending 17th May 1906.

The Department of Steamers and Boats does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

25694-8-A-1

MAPLE & CO

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON ENGLAND

Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment

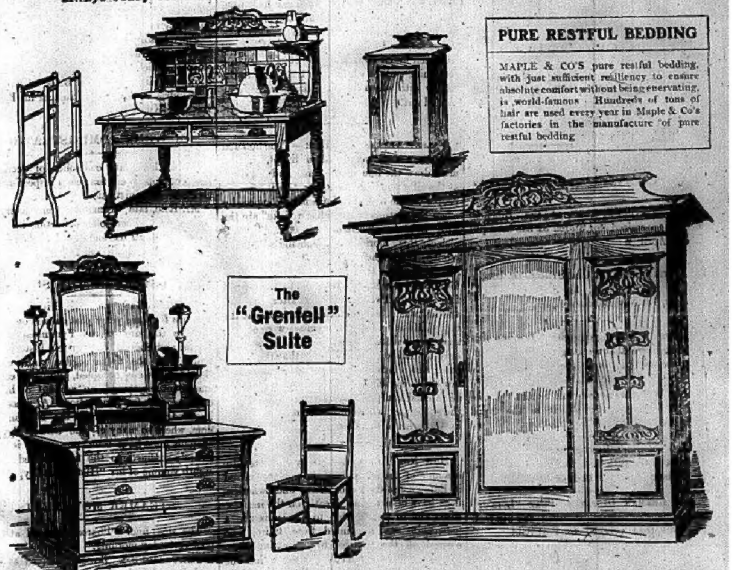
IN THE WORLD

HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of POUNDS' WORTH of HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS BEDDING, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, &c.

always ready for immediate shipment A house furnished throughout in three days

PURE RESTFUL BEDDING

MAPLE & CO'S pure restful bedding, with just sufficient resiliency to ensure absolute comfort without being enervating, is world-famous. Hundreds of tons of hair are used every year in Maple & Co's factories in the manufacture of pure restful bedding.



Example of a "Grenfell" Bedroom Suite, consisting of a handsome 6ft wardrobe made portable, for convenient handling, with carved panels and pediment, and large bevelled robing mirror in centre panel; 4ft wide dressing chest with two long and two short drawers, jewel drawers, and shaped top bevelled mirror affixed; 4ft wide washstand with coloured marble top, and artistically tiled back; pedestal cupboard, towel airer, three chairs

Price, including packing and F.O.B. in London, in polished Hazelwood, £29 10s 0d; in Walnut, £31 10s 0d; or in Fumed Oak, £32 10s 0d

"ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON"

MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damanhour, Tantah, Mansourah, Damietta, Samanhud, Rosetta, Miniah, Ismailia, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through these spacious showrooms and galleries, and see for themselves all the latest novelties and new productions. MAPLE & CO also send patterns of all kinds of materials, and illustrations of furniture, bedsteads, &c., on application, and give inclusive f.o.b. estimates when desired

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T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets.

ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.
LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.
CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.

Great Choice of Rich Designs.

MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON
Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.

25366—31-1-906

THE ASSOUAN DAM.

SIR WM. WILLCOCKS AND HIS CRITICS.

Sir Wm. Willcocks writes:—As the controversy about the Assouan dam has interested many who are not hydraulic engineers by profession, I here make an attempt to explain the matter in a popular manner. I do this with the less hesitation because, though in the ancient world it was believed that no mortal lifted the veil of Isis and lived, and consequently Nile gauges were hidden away on islands or built in the hearts of temples and connected by subterranean passages with the river; in our modern world many of us live with Isis unveiled and find her often as interesting as she is beautiful. Now water exerts an equal pressure in every direction against any object which restrains it, and consequently the water held up in the Assouan reservoir presses horizontally against the dam where it touches it and strives to throw it over. If this same water can find its way under the dam through porous veins or weak strata, it exerts this same pressure vertically up against the bottom of the dam, and tries to lift it off its base. The dam can therefore be subjected to two pressures: one certain and horizontal, trying to push it down the cataract, the other uncertain and acting vertically upwards, trying to lift it off its base. The first is exerted everywhere and at all times. The other only when such conditions are present as allow of its being exerted.

When the Delta Barrage was taken in hand in 1884 this question was thoroughly threshed out and ample allowance made for the porous substratum. See the word "submerged" in the bottom paragraph of page 260 and the diagram on page 269 of the second edition of "Egyptian Irrigation." At the Assiout Barrage, the same allowance was made for at Assiout as at the Delta Barrage we were on a porous sandy foundation. See the bottom paragraph of page 26 and the bottom diagram of page 27 of "Egyptian Weirs and Regulators." While some hydraulic engineers have laid more stress on the upward vertical pressure of the water, others have insisted that the water under pressure moves away particles of sand from unsound horizontal strata and undermines the work and thus causes settlement. Both views are tenable.

It was on this account that I refused to have anything to do with dams built on Egyptian sandstone or limestone. Such rocks in Egypt are all horizontally stratified and therefore dangerous. If they had been stratified vertically or at a steep inclination, they would have been safe on this head. Granite, if you go down deep into it, is specially good on this head. Its veins, if well followed down (and they were well followed down at Assouan), become narrow and practically always vertical (they were vertical at Assouan). It is on this account that I have no fears for the raised Assouan dam along its entire length where the 180 under sluices are, provided the apron is thoroughly repaired, and the ordinary system of waterfalls constructed on the repaired aprons, such as are constructed below all waste weirs or sluices after they have been tested. The only part of the whole dam which I consider unsound is a small length of solid dam between the Duke of Connaught's foundation stone and the first sluice on the East. Here the dam was built on poor stuff. At the time the dam was built I strongly advocated throwing an earthen bank upstream of this place, making the bank some 50 metres wide and planting a garden on it. This would have looked well and rendered the place absolutely stable. The water would never have come near it. Such I contend should be done to-day whether the dam is raised or not raised. But this is no part of the dam proper, it is only a masonry wall tying the dam to the eastern bluff of granite which here bounds the Nile Valley.

Summing up we may say that at the Assouan dam we have against us: (1) the known calculable forces of the water trying to overturn the dam; and (2) certain other greatly minimised but possible forces trying to lift it off its base. We have for us: (1) the whole weight of the dam, which with wide factors of safety is capable of resisting all the known forces by its weight alone; (2) we have a structure built of the most tenacious cement mortar, while in our calculations we have assumed that it is built of mud; (3) we have a rock whose veins are notoriously vertical and therefore safe, and moreover these veins are bounded on either side by solid granite to which the dam is tied by neat cement mortar thrown in by thousands of barrels, while in our calculations we have assumed that we might have thrown in so much plum jam; and (4) we have a foundation taken down into granite rock regardless of expense and supervised in every detail by sound engineers. When therefore we are in a position to ward off all the known forces which can come against us, and moreover have armed ourselves with extraordinary auxiliaries to help us against all possible adversaries, and have chosen our own ground and deliberately prepared it with ungrudging expenditure of money; when we have done all these things, then at the critical moment to be prepared to stand our ground in perfect assurance of success, is soldiership in war, it is soldiership in engineering.

EGYPT'S MINES

WIDTH AND RICHNESS OF REEFS.

LEGITIMATE SPECULATIVE OPPORTUNITIES AT PRESENT.

For a proper appreciation of the extent of the gold areas of Egypt and the Sudan (writes a correspondent) the now historic recommendation of the study of a big map is particularly applicable. Although these gold areas begin in Egypt proper, it is away in the vast territory of the Sudan, that has now been brought under a settled Government, that the most extensive goldfields are believed to exist; and when it is realised that one company alone holds a concession of 22,000 square miles of territory, or about three times the size of Wales, some idea can be formed of the potentialities of gold mining in that country in the future. If recourse be had to a big map that also shows the products of the Sudan, it will be seen that this supposed arid land is surprisingly fertile, as shown in a recent article on the development of Egypt; and side by side with the cultivation of the land there will be found shortly an active mining population, that will restore to this mysterious land some of the wealth that contributed to its ancient glory and undying fame.

The special mining commissioner of the "Economist," in a recent article on Egyptian and Sudan mines, says the desert may be idealised into the "Garden of Allah," but if one has to provide for the carriage of a lot of heavy machinery over 200 miles of sand, or if one had to spend years prospecting in its most forbidding fastnesses, a prey, as like as not, to an ever-growing depression, much of the idealism would disappear. It is not only in the desert that ideals disappear; but, as already shown, the Sudan is not all desert, while, as far as depression is concerned, it has evidently not affected the mine manager of the Um Rus, nor deprived him either of idealism or humour, when he can telegraph that he has "resumed crushing after suspension for 2,000 years." That allusion to ancient workings is confirmatory of what we recently described as the characteristic of all the yet discovered gold areas. They simply teem with ancient workings, whether in Egypt, on the shores of the Red Sea, or in the Sudan, scores of miles away from the banks of the Nile. The "Economist's" mining commissioner goes on to say that everything in the desert proceeds at a deadly slow pace.

In the absence of modern transport facilities that, of course, is inevitable, but what can be done in the way of promptitude is proved by the progress made at the Um Rus. That company commenced working in January of last year, and have sunk a shaft to a depth of 510 ft. with cross-cuts at each 100-ft. level. A 10-stamp mill has been erected. A well has been sunk, and two evaporator plants erected. A light railway five and a-half miles long from the mine to Imbarak Harbour, whence communication with Suez by the company's steamer is made, was started early in the year, and was ready for use by July 9th. Further, electric installation has been effected, so that as far as expedition is concerned there is little to complain of with regard to this company.

Coming to the Sudan, at the Om Nabardi mine, which is on the extensive concession of the Egypt and Sudan Mining Syndicate, development work is being actively pursued. Here also a light railway is being constructed, and a light railway appears likely to be a necessary part of the equipment of the Sudan mines. This means, of course, an important additional outlay that will swell working capital, but ultimately these light railways are likely to prove profitable investments. In such a flat country the cost is relatively small, while among other advantages the railways will remove the present deadly slowness of transport and place Egyptian mining on an equality with the most expeditious mining areas elsewhere. Already on this property some hundreds of feet of good ground have been driven through, and as soon as the winding engines have been erected, the exploration of the reef to greater depths will be undertaken.

Another reef known as the Red Hill, situated some 750 ft. to the north, is being worked, and there also prospects are reported as highly encouraging. On the Egyptian concession held by this syndicate development work is being pursued at two centres—Dungash and Barrahmit. At the first-named place the report says the prospects continue very promising on the whole. The sinking of No. 3 shaft is being pushed on.

At Berber, where a prospecting licence has been obtained for three years, operations were actively commenced in December last. From the Negum mine the report comes that the reefs are of great promise, and the place only second to that of Om Nabardi in the one particular of smaller area worked. The average width of the reef worked is estimated at over 2 ft., and at places the ancient stopes are 6 ft. wide. Only one small portion of the reef could be found in situ, and a fair sample taken from this panned 1 oz. 10 dwts. of gold per ton, while two samples taken from small branches left standing in the hanging and the foot walls of the stope panned ½ oz. and 2 ozs. respectively.

A still later report on this property says that the adit drive into the hillside has been restarted, and the reef in the face was 3 ft. wide, of solid quartz, and an assay result was estimated at 2½ ozs. of gold per ton.

These reports are evidently the outcome of development work since the "Economist's" mining commissioner was in the Sudan. He says in the case of the Um Rus the reef was only about 1 ft. wide, and at Om Nabardi he judged it at even less, while in the case of the Nile Valley he places the average width at 2 ft. The average width of the Um Rus mine proves to be 1 ft. 7 in.; in the other cases his assumption has been equally faulty. But while minimising this characteristic of the reef, the commissioner says the value is usually above the average, being something over 1 oz. The Nile Valley results are sufficient to establish this, while assays from other properties, as shown above, equally establish the fact and bear out the view of the "Economist's" commissioner that the evidence of the existence of gold in Egypt and the Sudan is strong enough to warrant the spending of a lot of money on exploratory work, and he further says that there is no reason why several millions should not be laid out in such work with reasonable hopes of getting a return.

In the admitted richness of these Egyptian and Sudanese reefs by a critic not disposed to optimism will be found the justification for the increasing interest that is being aroused for Egyptian mining undertakings. To deprecate speculation under such conditions is to ignore the special attractiveness of mining ventures, as well as some of the marked characteristics of human nature. That the Stock Exchange, realising the possibilities of the future, should discount it up to a certain point is also inevitable, but this is done not only in mining, but in every security in which it is possible to create an interest. What can be and should be prevented, however, is rigging the market, and rigging is only possible under certain conditions, of which a very striking illustration has just been enacted in that much-manipulated section devoted to West Australians. Purchasers can scarcely go very far wrong if they get in round about present prices, which, in market phraseology, may still be regarded as the ground floor in the majority of cases.

THE GERMAN AS A HUSBAND.

BY ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

Anglo-German marriages have been so frequent for the last fifty years that there must be by now quite a body of expert evidence as to their success. I think it has been conclusively proved that, on the whole, the Teuton, with "management," can be made into a tolerably serviceable husband, suitable for hard wear.

One of these experts, the charming Elizabeth of the "German Garden," has certainly encouraged her young compatriots to take unto themselves subjects of the Kaiser as partners in life. Though she usually playfully alludes to her lord and master as the Man of Wrath, it is tolerably clear that the sympathy between them is intense, that the April, May, and June babies have a pattern father, and their mother—dare we whisper it?—a somewhat long-suffering husband.

The average Teuton is a docile, faithful, domestic creature, who, once married, is usually devoted to his wife. It is true that the lady, from financial considerations, has occasionally to give a hand in the kitchen and to be busier about the house than her English prototype, but I do not know that she is any the worse for that, and she is most certainly as intellectual and as accomplished as the English wife, who has literally nothing to do all day between breakfast and dinner. The German bourgeois likes to be with his womenkind, and in the University towns especially the home life of the Germans is as charming as it is cultivated. Good music plays a large part in the amusement and recreation of the Teuton; he will travel twenty or thirty miles of an evening to see a play by Shakespeare adequately performed, and the public music-gardens and cafés have a great vogue with family parties.

It is true there are occasionally drawbacks to the German as husband. The Teuton has a genius for detail which, applied to the household, is sometimes disconcerting. I remember the case of a beautiful, diaphanous English girl, brought up in the most extravagant luxury, who married a German and found that a serious grievance had arisen because she had omitted to utilise the pea-shucks as food! Her particular Teuton could not endure waste.

It is, however, in his favor that the German seldom or never makes a hasty and imprudent marriage. He chooses his wife with care, often puts her to the ordeal of a seven-years' engagement (during which she cannot escape, for a German betrothal, formally announced in the newspapers, is well-nigh as binding as the marriage ceremony), and once having singled her out he usually bestows on her a life-long fidelity and regard.

[D]AILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

[illegible] of wind	North
[illegible]	Moderate
State of Sea	Slight
[illegible] Temp. in the shade	20.9
[illegible] do. do.	11.0
[illegible]	78
[illegible]	0.3.01

REMARKS.

[A]lexandria shared somewhat in the prevailing bad weather which distinguished yesterday. There were several very heavy showers of rain in the morning, and the day was generally dull and cloudy—an unusual occurrence at the end of March in Egypt.

EGYPTIAN COTTON MILLS.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of this company will be held in London on the 14th inst. The following is the text of the Directors' report:—

The Directors submit herewith the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 30th September, 1904, duly audited and certified. Changes have occurred in the administration of your company during the past year. It was thought that a more successful working of the company's business could be brought about by the board of directors being situated in Cairo, where it would be in close touch with the mill. The chairman of the company (Mr. Giles Atherton) and the board, consisting of Messrs. Albert Johnson, Alfred Smith, and Thomas Stoker, not wishing to stand in the way of this, retired in the early part of this year, and the following gentlemen were elected to their places:—Mr. Isidor Ellbogen (Et. Orosdi-Back, Paris), chairman, Mr. Philip Back (manager, Et. Orosdi-Back, Cairo), Mr. Max Roemer (Et. Orosdi-Back, Cairo), Mr. Samuel R. Cookson (manager, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Cairo), Mr. Simeone Arbib (Messrs. A. Arbib & Sons, Cairo). A scheme for raising more working capital, which was in progress at the last general meeting, held in January, was completed by the issue of £20,000 second debentures in March last. £12,000 were taken up by the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., and Et. Orosdi-Back in equal parts as security for an advance of £5,000 by each of the parties, and £8,000 were left in the hands of the board. A number of drawbacks have taken place in the working of the mill during the past year. Financial difficulties involved the working of short time during October, November, and December last, and brought the mill to a complete standstill at the end of December. The mill remained stopped until middle of March last, when the new capital raised enabled it to commence work again immediately. After this a further stoppage for a short time was caused by the break-down of a driving shaft. Altogether your business was stopped for a period equal to four full months of the year. As it was expected that the mill might re-commence work at any moment, the staff was kept in Cairo during the stoppage, and this expense, together with administrative expenses going on as usual, naturally has caused a big loss to your company. Your new directors, therefore, entered office in March last with a loss already made, and a good part of the new capital raised was swallowed up at the out-set in paying off book debts, and in providing a working stock of cotton and stores. Owing to the very bad state of trade, which has prevailed since, your new directors are sorry to say that this loss has been increased. The new Board could not have commenced its duties in a worse year, as the cotton trade in that period has been in a very bad state all over the world, and few companies have been able to work without a loss, owing to the high prices of cotton brought about by the shortage. At the outset your new directors were heavily handicapped by finding that most of the cotton of the quality usually employed at the mill had already been shipped to Europe. This necessitated the purchase of a slightly better quality of cotton at a higher price, but they hoped that an increased production would make up for this to some extent. Owing to the high prices which your company have had to pay for its cotton, the working margin has been so revised that it has been impossible to work the mill without a loss. The narrow and in some cases no margin at all, which manufacturers in England have had to put up with has affected your concern very much, inasmuch as, being in competition with English and Indian goods, prices obtained for our goods have been affected accordingly. The market in Egypt was practically without buyers for several months, and prices dropping suddenly in July, we were unluckily caught with large stocks. The yarn and cloth made at the mill are very well liked, and our agents, Et. Orosdi-Back, would have no difficulty whatever in selling the whole of our production, in a steady market. Sales during August and September were very large indeed and at prices, which go to show that under ordinary conditions of trade your concern would be successful. A considerable sum of money has had to be spent on repairs to plant, this year more than usual, as repairs, that should have been effected last year, had to be left over through want of funds. It will be seen that this year a profit has been made on our manufacturing account, but heavy payments for excise duty, together with heavy interest charges and other administrative expenses, have not left the result much better than in previous years. A very encouraging sign for the future, however, has been the increase in skill in manipulating the machinery at the mill on the part of the native labour employed. The extent of this increase will be made plain to you, when we say that the production of the mill has so increased during the past year that fully 30% more weight can now be produced as compared with one year ago. This will considerably lessen the fixed charges and cost of production in the future. There is every reason, then, to believe that, given ordinary conditions of trade in the future, your industry can now be profitably conducted. Since the close of our financial year, there has been a great improvement in the cotton trade, and we are looking forward to better results during the present year.

GRAND HOTEL BONNARD,
ALEXANDRIA.
8s. PER DAY, WINE INCLUDED.
[illegible]

QUEEN OF ACTRESSES PRAISES PE-RU-NA.

MISS JULIA MARLOWE.

In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., Miss Julia Marlowe of New York City, has the following to say of Peruna:

"I am glad to write my endorsement of the great remedy, Peruna, as a nerve tonic. I do so most heartily."—Julia Marlowe.

Nervousness is very common among women. This condition is due to anemic nerve centers. The nerve centers are the reservoirs of nervous vitality. These centers become bloodless for want of proper nutrition. This is especially true in the spring season. Every spring a host of invalids are produced as the direct result of weak nerves.

This could be easily obviated by the use of Peruna. Peruna strikes at the root of the difficulty by correcting the digestion. Digestion furnishes nutrition for the nerve centers. Properly digested food furnishes these reservoirs of life with vitality which leads to strong, steady nerves, and thus nourishes life.

Peruna is in great favor among women, especially those who have vocations that are trying to the nervous system. Peruna furnishes the lasting invigoration for the nerves that such people so much need. Thousands of testimonials from women in all parts of the United States are being received every year. Such unsolicited evidence surely proves that Peruna is without an equal as a nerve tonic and a vital invigorator.

Buy a bottle of Peruna today. If you do not receive all the benefits from Peruna that you expected, write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

$10,000 forfeit if we cannot produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial which will demonstrate its full genuineness.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Cairo and Alexandria.

Thorough efficiency

is proved by the enormous sale of

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

Being antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It is at the same time most pleasant to use.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 10% Crystal Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

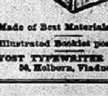
YOST

A new Model of this well-known

TYPEWRITER

is now ready. Many improvements. Has no Ribbon. Its types strike direct from an inkpad on to the paper, giving beautifully clear outlines, and it has therefore been termed

THE TYPEWRITER FOR BEAUTIFUL WORK.



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THE YOST TYPEWRITER Co., Ltd.
50, Holborn, Viaduct, London, E.C.

EST. 1847.

Allcock's PLASTERS

Are a universal remedy for Pains in the back (so frequent in the case of women). They give instantaneous relief.
Wherever there is a pain apply a Plaster.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For pains in the region of the Kidneys, or for a Weak Back, the plaster should be applied as shown above. Wherever there is pain apply Allcock's Plaster.

For Rheumatism or Pains in Shoulders, [illegible] or elsewhere, or for Sprains, Stiffness, etc., and for Aching Feet, cut plaster size and shape required and apply to part affected as shown above.

For Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, for Weak Lungs and for painful and swollen parts of the abdomen, apply as indicated.

Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Weak Chest, Weak Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c., &c.

REMEMBER—Allcock's Plasters are the original and genuine porous plaster and have never been equalled as pain-curers. Furthermore, they are *absolutely safe* as they do not contain belladonna, opium or any poison whatever.

EGYPTIAN MINING ACTIVITY.

In view of the existing activity in Egyptian Mining, the Directors of the London and Paris Exchange have retained the services of a competent Mining Engineer, whose reports on the present position of the various properties is of the utmost importance. This information is at the disposal of Clients. Correspondents contemplating investment in Egyptian Mining enterprises would be well advised in communicating with the Exchange before doing so, and thus avoid the loss of capital incurred by the purchase of worthless securities.

The London & Paris Exchange undertake the purchase or sale of all classes of Mining Securities on the London Stock Exchange and Continental Bourses.

Drafts issued on PARIS, BERLIN, AMSTERDAM, ANTWERP, NEW YORK & MONTREAL.

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE,
LIMITED.
GENERAL BANKERS.

Head Offices:—BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address: [illegible]—"[illegible], LONDON."
Codes: A.B.C., [illegible], [illegible], Western Union, [illegible] and [illegible].

UNE LUCRECE EGYPTIENNE

L'acte de courage que vient d'accomplir il y a quelques jours à Darb Aoulad Eliou (Béni Adi) une femme indigène mérite d'être signalé. Le livre d'or de l'honneur féminin s'est enrichi grâce à elle d'une nouvelle page.

Donc, cette femme dormait paisiblement, seule, dans sa maison, quand tout-à-coup un nommé Mahfouz vint la surprendre. Au premier geste, elle s'aperçut bien qu'elle avait affaire non pas à un voleur ordinaire, mais à un cambrioleur d'amour. Comment se défendre! Elle usa d'un stratagème: elle se fit docile et consentante. Mais au moment où, encouragé par cette attitude, le hardi galant oubliait dans la joie d'une victoire escomptée toute prudence et tout soupçon, la courageuse Egyptienne s'empara à l'improviste d'un marteau qui se trouvait à sa portée et en asséna un coup formidable sur la tête du criminel amoureux. Le coup était mortel.

Ce n'est pas sans fierté que, devant le mamour markaz de Manfalout, la vaillante femme raconta son exploit.

Les rôdeurs de Darb Aoulad Eliou feront bien de ne s'attaquer à l'avenir qu'aux poules.

THE COTTON MARKET.

KEARSLEY AND CUNNINGHAM'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Liverpool, March 23.

The demand for Egyptian Cotton on the Spot continues very limited, and it is difficult to make sales, Spinners only buying for their immediate requirements. Quotations of "Fully Good Fair" and below are reduced 1/16 per lb. with some pressure to sell. In futures a moderate business has been done, and the following are the latest values:—

March 6.49 May 6.34 July 6.29
April 6.41 June 6.31 Aug. 6.27 Nov. 6.18

AMERICAN FUTURES.—The Market this week has been quieter in tone, and although there have been frequent fluctuations, prices have generally had an easier tendency. To-day's closing values are 5 @ 8 points lower than those of last Thursday. The old Crop positions have declined the most. There is no new feature, and no increase in speculative interest. Planters still hold their cotton firmly and Crop preparations, although now progressing, are later than an average season. To-day it is stated that the final Ginners' Report will be issued next Tuesday and it is expected that the total quantity ginned will be about 13 ½ million bales.

The following represent the closing quotations:—

March	4.10	June/July	4.16	Oct./Nov.	4.20
Mar./Apl.	4.10	July/Aug.	4.17	Nov./Dec.	4.20
Apl./May	4.11	Aug./Sep.	4.18	Dec./Jan.	4.21
May/June	4.14	Sep./Oct.	4.19	Jan./Feb.	4.22

MOUVEMENT MARITIME
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVEES
31 mars

Manchester et Malte; 3 j. 3/4, vap. ang. Grecian Prince, cap. Hodson, ton. 1,405, à Grace & Co.

Constantinople et Port-Saïd; 18 h., vap. autr. Orion, cap. Carmelich, ton. 1,783, au Lloyd Autrichien.

DEPARTS
31 mars

Pirée et Odessa; vap. russe Reine Olga, cap Indieff.
Candie; vap. hell. Athènes, cap. Catramatos.
Port-Saïd et Mersine; vap. ang. Bravo, cap. MacLaren.
Marseille; vap. franç. Congo, cap. Galetti.
Brindisi et Trieste; vap. autr. Galicia, cap. Badnarg.
Trieste; vap. ital. Margarida, cap. Troja.

SOCIETE ANONYME
Agricole et Industrielle d'Egypte

AVIS

MM. les Actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire le samedi 6 Mai 1905 à 4 1/2 h. p.m. au Siège Social au Caire.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1. Lecture du rapport du Conseil d'Administration sur les affaires de la Société.
2. Lecture du rapport des Commissaires.
3. Approbation des comptes et fixation du dividende pour l'année 1904.
4. Renouvellement partiel du Conseil d'Administration et du Collège des Commissaires. (Art. 11 et 27 des Statuts).

Tout porteur d'actions a le droit d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale, mais conformément à l'Art. 31 des Statuts, les actions devront être déposées avant le 21 Avril 1905.

EN EGYPTE : Au Siège Social au Caire.
à l'Anglo Egyptian Bank Ld.
au Crédit Lyonnais.
à la Banque Imp. Ottomane
à la Banque of Egypt Ld.
EN BELGIQUE : à la Banque d'Anvers à Anvers et chez MM. les Administrateurs de la Société.

25690 2°-1

Societe Anonyme des Eaux du Caire

AVIS

Messieurs les actionnaires sont informés qu'à partir du 1er avril prochain, les coupons ci-après seront payés au Caire, à la Caisse de la Société, et à Alexandrie aux guichets du Crédit Lyonnais et de la Banque Impériale Ottomane, savoir:

Action Ordinaire. — Coupon No. 31 Intérêt de l'Exercice 1904 et acompte sur le dividende de la même année = L.E. 1.

Action de Jouissance. — (1) Coupon No. 21 acompte sur le dividende de l'Exercice 1904 = L.E. 0,800.

Part de Fondateur. — Coupon No. 31 acompte sur le dividende de l'Exercice 1904 = L.E. 1,400.

Le Directeur,
ASTLEY P. FRIEND.

Le Caire, le 13 Mars 1905. 25604-8 A-8

(1) N.B. Le coupon No. 31 des actions ordinaires sorties au tirage du 9 Mars 1905, n'a droit qu'aux intérêts statutaires seulement, soit 193 millièmes.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AND GRAVING DOCK, COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that Coupons Nos. 10-11-12 of Warrants to Bearer of the Company's 5 ½ % Cumulative Preference Shares will be payable on and after the 31st March 1905 at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria, or at Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Registered Shareholders will receive dividend warrants by post in due course.

Alexandria, 1st April. 25695-3-1

Administration des Chemins de Fer, des Telegraphes et du Port d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur de faire savoir au Public qu'à partir du 1er Avril 1905 les bureaux télégraphiques suivants relevant de la Delta Light Railways Company seront ouverts à la correspondance en langues européennes et arabe, savoir:

Damanhour, Messine, Abou-Samadi, Riaz Pacha, El-Rico, Mehallet-Menouf, Salhagar, Zagazig, Abou-Kebir, Simbellawein, Delta-Barrage, Beltan, Benha, Safourieh, Sahragt, Mit-Ghamr, Foum-El-Bouhjeh, Fisha, Aga, Borg El-Nour et Mit-Samanoud.

Les dépêches provenant de ces bureaux à destination des Bureaux télégraphiques du Gouvernement et vice versa seront acceptées au même tarif que celui actuellement en vigueur sur le réseau de l'Etat.

L'horaire des dits bureaux sera: de 7 h. 30 a.m. à 1 p.m., et de 3 h. p.m. à 7 h. 30 p.m.

Le Caire, le 31 Mars 1905. 25693-1

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE

AVIS

Messieurs les Membres de l'Association des Courtiers en valeurs sont convoqués en Assemblée générale extraordinaire le mercredi 5 avril prochain à 6 h. p.m.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1. Modification de l'Art. 8 relatif à la constitution des Assemblées Générales:

ANCIEN TEXTE	NOUVEAU TEXTE
L'Assemblée générale ne sera valablement constituée que si elle réunit les 3/4 des membres ayant droit au vote et présents en personne à la réunion.	L'Assemblée générale ne sera valablement constituée que si elle réunit la moitié des membres ayant droit au vote, présents en personne ou représentés par leurs fondés de pouvoirs. Le vote par délégation n'est pas permis.

2. Nouvelles propositions relatives à l'admission des valeurs à la cote:

"Toute nouvelle valeur qui n'aurait pas été l'objet d'une souscription publique, au moins pour un tiers de son capital, ne pourra être admise à la cote officielle.

"Aucune affaire ne pourra être traitée à la criée sur les Valeurs non admises à la cote officielle. Toute infraction à cet article sera passible d'une amende de Lst. 10 à Lst. 50."

3. Rapport du Comité sur une lettre de protestation relative à la validité de l'Assemblée générale qui a statué sur l'admission à la cote de la Land Bank et de l'Investment.

4. Communications diverses.

Le Comité.

AVIS

L'Assemblée Générale annuelle de l'Alexandria General Produce Association du 29 Mars 1905, a décidé d'apporter au Règlement des contrats de coton, les modifications suivantes:

Page 18 — Remplacer l'actuel art. 6, comme suit:

Art. 6 — La base des opérations en Contrats est le *"fully good fair brown"*.

Les provenances de la Haute-Egypte et du Fayoum ne pourront être livrées qu'avec la différence que le Comité A. réuni au Comité des Courtiers en Marchandises, fixera au cours des trois derniers jours, non-fériés, de chaque mois, pour le mois suivant.

En outre, pour avoir cette faculté, le vendeur devra faire une bonification supplémentaire fixe de P.T. 7 1/2 par Cantar de 100 Rotolis.

Tout Contrat fait pour qualités autres que *"fully good fair brown"* est également soumis au présent Règlement.

Les affaires franco station sont aussi soumises au présent Règlement.

Le prix des Contrats est fixé par Cantar de 100 Rotolis poids net.

Page 19 — Remplacer les actuels art. 7 et 7 Bis, comme suit:

Art. 7. — La bonification mutuelle est appliquée, sauf stipulations spéciales sur les Lettres Contrats, à tous les Contrats de *"fully good fair brown"* et de *"fully good fair"* Haute-Egypte et Fayoum.

La bonification mutuelle comprend un classement au-dessous et un classement au-dessus.

Remplacer le second paragraphe de l'art. 8, comme suit:

Art. 8.— Second paragraphe.

Ils ont toutefois la faculté de livrer depuis *"good fair"* jusqu'à *"good"* moyennant bonification mutuelle (du vendeur à l'acheteur ou vice-versa) des différences de prix entre ces classements et le *"fully good fair"* fixées pour le *mois de livraison* par le Comité A. *réuni au Comité des Courtiers en Marchandises.*

Page 28 — Remplacer le premier paragraphe de l'art. 40, comme suit:

Art. 40.— Premier paragraphe.

Le vendeur est tenu de remplacer dans les 72 heures (les jours fériés exclus) par *une seconde et dernière livraison* de Coton recevable, tout Coton *rejeté* par les experts, comme n'étant pas livrable.

Pour le Comité
Le Président,
C. DE TSCHUDI.

Alexandrie, le 30 Mars 1905. 25692-3-1

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED.

(SOCIETE DES ENTREPOTS D'ALEXANDRIE)

ORDINARY SHARES.

The Coupon No. 6 is payable at the rate of £2.8.0 per share of £20, at the offices of the Credit Lyonnais, from the 3rd April 1905. 25688-3-1

CLOTURE DE LA BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

6h. p.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre ...N.R.	Tal.	12 3/16	à	— 7/32
Janvier...	„	12 1/8	„	— 5/32
Mai	„	13 7/32	„	— 1/4
Juillet	„	13 1/16	„	— —
Graines de coton				
N.-D.-J. ...N.R.	P.T.	56 35/40	à	57 —
Avril	„	55 10/40	„	— —
Mai	„	56 5/40	„	— —
Fèves Saïdi				
Sept.-Oct. ...N.R.	P.T.	83 —	à	— 10/40

REMARQUES

Coton.—Nouvelle récolte: La séance de l'après-midi a été bonne et les cours ont fini en reprise marquée.

Récolte actuelle: Excellente tenue dans l'après-midi, marché actif et cours en hausse.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mai tal. 13 5/16 à —/—; plus bas pour mai 13 1/8 à —/—. Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour mai 13 1/4 à 9/32; plus bas pour mai 13 1/8 à 5/32.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irréguliers.

Au moment de la clôture les nouvelles étaient les suivantes:

Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible. Beurrés: Même cours. Fut. avril: 6.44.

Liverpool: coton américain: Futurs mai-juin: 4.15. Futurs oct.-nov.: 4.21.

New-York: cot. amér.: Futurs mai: 7.78
„ „ „ oct.: 7.72

Graines de coton.—Nouvelle récolte: Calme et cours presque nominaux.

Récolte actuelle: Plus soutenues dans l'après-midi, mais affaires insignifiantes.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour avril P.T. 55 —/— à —/—; plus bas pour avril P.T. 54 35/40 à —/—. Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour avril P.T. 55 10/40 à —/—; plus bas pour avril P.T. 55 —/— à —/—.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irréguliers.

Fèves Saïdi. — Nouvelle récolte: Aucune opération à signaler.

Alexandrie, le 31 mars 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5h. p.m. à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal.	13 5/32	Livraison	Mai
„	12 31/32	„	Juillet
„	12 5/32	„	Novembre
„	12 1/8	„	Janvier

Marché steady

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khédiviale).

Tal.	13 7/32	Livraison	Mai
„	13 1/16	„	Juillet
„	12 3/16	„	Novembre
„	12 1/8	„	Janvier

Marché steady

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal.	13 5/32	Livraison	Mai
„	12 31/32	„	Juillet
„	12 5/32	„	Novembre
„	12 3/32	„	Janvier

Marché quiet

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 21,568

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal.	13 3/16	Livraison	Mai
„	13 —	„	Juillet
„	12 5/32	„	Novembre
„	12 3/32	„	Janvier

Marché steady

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

1er avril 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons—Clôture du marché du 31 mars: Calme. La semaine clôture: Calme, prix plus soutenus.

BEURRES

Fair, tal. 9 ⅞ soit même cours
Fully Fair, tal. 10 ¾ soit même cours
Good Fair, tal. 12 ⅜ soit ½ de tal. de hausse
Fully Good Fair, „ 13 ⅛ „ ⅛ „ „
Good, „ 13 ⅜ „ ⅛ „ „

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, tal. 8 ½ soit sans changement
Fully Fair, „ 9 — „ „
Good Fair, „ 9 ⅞ „ „
Fully Good Fair, „ 11 ⅛ „ „
Good, „ 11 ⅜ „ „

ABASSI

2me qualité, tal. 13 ½ à ¾ soit même prix
1re qualité, tal. 14 ¾ à 15 soit même prix
Extra, tal. 16 ½ soit ½ de hausse

JOANNOVICH

2me qualité, tal. 15 à ½ soit ½ de hausse
1re qualité, tal. 15 ¾ à ⅞ soit ¼ de hausse
Extra, tal. 16 ½ à ¾ soit ½ de hausse

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot.: Les principaux acheteurs sont plutôt tranquilles; toutefois, la demande n'est pas mauvaise et les cours se tiennent bien.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par can. 18,215 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 830

Graines de coton.—Même tenue

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—Même prix		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—Même cours		Rien

Blé.—Calme
Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —
„ *Béhéra:* „ „ „ — „ —
Fèves.—Marché nul
Saïdi.—Rien
Fayoum: disponible: Rien
Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 90 à 95
Lentilles.—Même allure
Disponible: Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 110 à 116
Orges.—Rien à signaler
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 50 à 56
Maïs.—Sans changement
Disponible: Rien
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 84

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 20562—cantars 8224. Prix P.T. 45 à 50 cond. franco-wagon, contre même jour en 1904, can. 5706

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 25,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON
C.M.S.
(BASSE-EGYPTE)

par Cantar

Province Béhéra
Damanhour. ... ... De P.T. 165 à 200
Province Garbieh
Kafr-Zayat.. ... ... De P.T. 240 à 257½
Tantah. ... ... „ „ 245 „ 257½
Province Menoufieh
Menouf ... ... De P.T. 200 à 240

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi P.T. 53 — à P.T. —
„ Haute-Egypte „ 51 1/2 „ „ —

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 1er avril 1905
Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

		CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	S/B	1715	643
Graines de coton...	sacs	7746	5698
Blés Saïdi	„	—	—
„ Béhéra	„	—	—
Fèves Saïdi	„	279	—
„ Béhéra.. ...	„	—	—
Orges	„	—	—
Maïs	„	—	—
Lentilles..	„	—	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,544,186

Contre même jour en 1903:

		BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Coton	S/B	105
Graines de coton..	sacs	4151
Blés Saïdi	„	—
„ Béhéra..	„	—
Fèves Saïdi...	„	910
„ Béhéra.	„	—
Orge	„	—
Maïs	„	—
Lentilles	„	17

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,271,141

CONTRATS, (11h.55 a.m.
Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre...N.R.	Tal.	12 1/8	à	5/32
Janvier	„	12 3/32	„	—
Mai	„	13 1/8	„	5/32
Juillet	„	12 31/32	„	—
Graines de coton				
N.-D.-J. ...N.R.	P.T.	56 30/40	à	—
Avril...	„	54 35/40	„	—
Mai	„	55 3/4	„	—
Fèves-Saïdi				
Sept.-Oct. ...N.R.	P.T.	83 —	à	20/40

REMARQUES

Cotons: Nouvelle récolte.—On a ouvert à 12 5/32 pour le novembre, mais le marché manque d'activité.

Récolte actuelle.—Le début a eu lieu à 13 5/32 pour le mai. Transactions modérées.

Graines de coton: Nouvelle récolte.—Même allure.

Récolte actuelle.—On a ouvert à P.T. 55 pour l'avril et P.T. 55 35/40 pour le mai.

Fèves-Saïdi: Nouvelle récolte. Même tableau.

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 31 mars 1905
PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL
Coton: Etat du Marché.—Ferme
Disponible.—Beurrés: Même cote
Futurs Avril: 6 44/64 (1/64 de hausse)

LIVERPOOL
Graines de coton.—Calme
Fèves.—Soutenues

HULL
Graines de coton.—Même situation
Fèves.—Ferme

LONDRES
Graines de coton.—Soutenues
Fèves.—Néant

COTON AMÉRICAIN

LIVERPOOL
Futurs mai-juin: 4.16 (4 points de hausse)
„ oct.-nov.: 4.22 (3 points de hausse)
Disponible: 4.28 (même cours)

NEW-YORK
Middling Upland: 8.15 (même cours)
Futurs: mai: 7.75 (2 points de hausse)
„ oct.: 7.72 (stationnaires)
Arrivages du jour, balles 41,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 6,000
In sight: balles 257,000 contre balles 83,000

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, March 31, 1.5 p.m.

Sales of the day... ... ... bales	8,000
of which Egyptian ... ... „	300
American (new crop) Maize Spot per cental...	4/4½
Amer. futures (April-May) ...	4.11
„ „ (August-Sept.) ...	4.19
American Middling	4.28
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (April)	6 44/64
„ „ „ „ „ (May)	6 38/64
„ „ „ „ „ (June)	6 35/64
„ „ „ „ „ (Nov.)	6 20/64
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d.	5 13/16
„ „ good fair	6 10/16
„ „ good	7 5/16
„ fully good fair...	6 14/16
Egyptian Saïdi Beans new (per 480 lbs.)	25/6

Arrivals from Egypt S.S. "Pharos" 404 and S.S. "Brescia", 2,378 bales of cotton.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

Stock at all U.-S. ports ... ... bales	640,000
Week's receipts at all U.-S. ports „	200,000
„ export to Great Britain.. „	80,000
„ „ „ Continent „	90,000
Spot Cotton...	8.15
American Futures (April)...	7.64
„ „ (May)	7.75
„ „ (August)	7.64
„ „ (September)	7.67
Cable transfers ... ... dol.	4.85¾
Cotton day's receipts at all U.-S. Ports.. ... ... bales	41,000

LIVERPOOL, March 31.

American futures (April-May)	4.16

LONDON, March 31.

Private discount (3 month bills) ...	2 ⅛ %
Bar Silver (per oz d.)..	25 13/16
Consols (April)	91 ⅝
Rio Tinto	65 ⅝
Rand Mines New	11 ⅜
Egyptian Unified	106 ⅛
„ Railway	102 ½
„ Domain.	105 —
Ottoman Defence	104 —
Turkish Unified . ... —	87 ½
Italian Rents 4 %	104 —
Ottoman Bank	14 ⅛
National Bank of Egypt	27 ⅜
Daira Sanieh	102 —
New Daira..	26 ½
Greek Monopole..	51 ½
Greek Rent 4 %	40 ½
Chartereds of S. Africa	2 2/16
Agricultural Bank	12 ½
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... New ...	2 ½
Delta Light (Bearer shares)	14 business done
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (Mar)	5 2/16 steady
German Beet Sugar (March)	14/6½
New Egyptians	1 ⅛

PARIS, March 31.

Lots Turcs..	134 —
Crédit Lyonnais	1134 —
Ottoman Bank...	606 —
Cheques on London...	25.18 —
Sugar White No. 3 (March)	40 ½
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	755 —
Banque d'Athènes (nouvelle usance)	118 —

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

Réponse des Primes en Contrats
(Obligatoire entre agences absentes)
du mardi 31 mars 1905, à 5h.15 p.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre. ...	Tal.	12 1/8	Tal.	12 5/32
Janvier	„	12 1/16	„	12 3/32
Mai...	„	13 1/8	„	13 5/32
Juillet	„	12 15/16	„	12 31/32
Graines de coton				
Nov.-Déc.-Jan...	P.T.	56 30/40	P.T.	56 35/40
Mai...	„	54 35/40	„	55 —
Avril.	„	55 30/40	„	55 35/40
Fèves Saïdi				
Sept.-Oct... ...	P.T.	82 20/40	„	83 —

Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 31st March, 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT: The Company's Offices.	Postal Telegraphic Offices.
	M. M.	M. M.
London	14	31
Liverpool	10	—
Manchester	10	—
Glasgow	28	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	46

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 31 mars 1905
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 % ... ... ex	Fr.	99 62
Actions de Suez	„	4426 —
Lots Turcs..	„	134 50
Turc Unifié..	„	89 30
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée.. ...	„	108 25
Daira Sanieh	„	102 50
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... ...	„	755 —
Extérieur espagnol	„	92 32
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce ...	„	— —
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions	„	119 —
Métropolitain	„	— —
Russe consolidé..	„	89 30
Sosnowice...	„	— —
Change sur Londres..	„	25 18
Sucre N° 3 disponible	„	— —
Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars	„	— —

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais ... ... £ 91 ⅝
Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 2½, Berlin 3.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

TRAFFIC RETURNS

The week ended Mar. 25.05		Same period '04	Inc.	*Dec.
Kilometres open	837	813	24	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	1713	1657	56	—
Goods and Sundries	1220	824	396	—
Total	2933	2481	452	—
Receipts per kilometres open	3504	3051	—	—
Total from commencement of half-year	83408	79383	4025	—

*Week ended 19th March 1904.

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Les différences de prix pour livraison sur Contrats de coton ont été fixées comme suit:

BROWN

Entre Fair et Fully Fair.. ...	P.T.	— —
„ Fully Fair et Good Fair	„	— —
„ Good Fair et Fully Good Fair	„	10 —
„ Fully Good Fair et Good	„	15 —

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Entre Fully Fair et Good Fair	P.T.	— —
„ Good Fair et Fully Good Fair	„	25 —
„ Fully Good Fair et Good	„	15 —

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling*
London cheque	97 1/16	97 ¼
„ 3m. bank paper	96 ¾	97 —
„ 3m. house paper ...	96 ½	— —
Paris cheque	386 ½	387 ½
„ 3m. bank paper	384 ½	385 ½
„ 3m. house paper	384 —	— —
Switzerland cheque . ... —	385 ½	387 ½
3m. bank paper.	382 ½	— —
Germany cheque	474 ½	477 —
„ 3m. bank paper ...	471 ½	— —
Italian cheque	386 ½	387 ½
Vienna & Trieste cheque ...	405 —	407 —
Constantinople cheque... ...	88 ½	88 ¾

*Less one per mille brokerage.

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE".

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.45 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt	Lst.	12 13/16 à	—	—
Nat. Bank of Egypt.	„	27 ¼	„	— 5/16
Ramleh Railway ...	„	8 —	„	8 1/16
Egyptian Delta Railway ex.-c.	„	14 ½	„	— —
Tram. d'Alexandrie...	Fcs.	147 —	„	— —
„ „ div.	„	352 —	„	— —
Alexandria Water...	Lst.	16 —	„	16 1/16
Eaux du Caire.. ...	Fcs.	1230 —	„	1235 —
Daira Sanieh	Lst.	26 1/16	„	— ½
Béhéra	L.E.	49 —	„	— —
Bourse Khédiviale ...	Lst.	23 —	„	23 ¼
Egyptian Markets ...	„	22/6	„	22/9 —
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning	„	— 13/16	„	— ⅞
Biere d'Alex. Priv.	Fcs.	210 —	„	212 —
„ „ Div.	„	130 —	„	135 —
„ du Caire Priv.	„	134 —	„	135 —
„ „ Div.	„	72 —	„	74 —
Egypt. Cotton Mills	Lst.	5/6 —	„	5/9 —
„ Salt & Soda...	„	40/ —	„	40/6 —
Presse	„	36 —	„	36 ¼
Presses Libres... ...	„	25 ½	„	26 —
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % ...	Fcs.	323 —	„	324 —
Lots Turcs	„	133 —	„	134 —
Banque Nationale de Grèce ex.-c... ...	„	428 —	„	430 —
Banque Industrielle..	L.E.	— ¼	„	— 5/16
Cassa di Sconto.. ...	Fcs.	160 —	„	170 —
Anglo-American Nile	Lst.	5 11/16	„	— ¾
Banque d'Athènes ...	Fcs.	116 ½	„	— ½
Deferred Delta.. ...	Lst.	15 —	„	— —
Nungovich Hotel ...	„	10 ⅝	„	— 11/16
Delta Land	„	3 ⅜	„	— 13/16
The Nile Land ...	„	7 —	„	Nom.
Sucrerie et Raffinerie d'Egypte.. ...	Fcs.	161 —	„	— —
Khedivial Mail	Lst.	5 —	„	18/ —

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(*Service spécial*)
DÉPÊCHE D'OUVERTURE

LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain
Futurs: mai-juin: 4.13.
„ oct.-nov.: 4.19
Bourse Khédiviale, le 1er avril 1905.

DERNIERES HEURES

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)
Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre ...N.R.	Tal.	12 5/32	à	— —
Janvier	„	12 3/32	„	— —
Mai	„	13 3/16	„	— 7/32
Juillet...	„	13 —	„	— 1/32
Graines de coton				
N.-D.-J. ... N.R.	P.T.	56 20/40	à	— 30/40
Avril	„	54 10/40	„	— 15/40
Mai	„	55 10/40	„	— 15/40
Fèves-Saïdi				
Sept.-Oct. ... N.R.	P.T.	83 20/40	à	83 10/40

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suited to the growing digestive powers.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit — within certain necessary limits — free discussion.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.

Sir,— Your editorial of February 13th relating to the financial deficit in the treasury of the Egypt Exploration Fund (of London), and remarking upon the withdrawal of a great deal of support from America, attributes this withdrawal to be due to the work now being undertaken by Americans themselves in Egypt. The London Press reports of the annual meeting in November gave an additional reason, viz., that the interest in procuring antiquities for American museums had greatly decreased of late. Neither of these are reasons for the astonishing and sudden decline in American subscriptions. I have been urged to correct the gross error, especially as it is impossible to reach the English subscribers, their addresses not appearing in the annual report. I now correct it.

In 1883, following the example of my friend Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., in England, I founded the American branch of the society, and by full consecration of soul, brain, time, to the cause, the branch became splendidly established. Its contributions at times exceeded those of the London office (from over the Empire) itself!

Two or three years ago, a clique now controlling the London committee was able to overturn the administration here, and in so doing "the committee, under some fatal hallucination, made an enormous blunder"—the words of Rev. Dr. Kittredge of Geneseo, N.G., a friend of Miss Edwards. Hundreds of subscribers literally have personally protested, and I enclose to you 92 opinions representing the best thought and highest positions among us. "The action of the London committee is amusing," exclaims the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the House of Bishops. Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, states,—"I do not see how any American Churchman can contribute," etc. Prof. Herrick Johnson, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Chicago, late moderator of the Gen. Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, says,—"I cannot understand why the English committee has behaved as it has." The eminent president of the American Geological Society, also President of the N.G. Academy of Science, Dr. Stevenson, remarks, "the London committee owes it to itself to make some explanation. The explanations offered do not explain."

I was obliged to publish a monograph, "The Truth about the E.E. Fund—the Singular Reorganisation of the American Branch." Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D. (Oxon), D.C.L., of N.Y., the foremost rector in America, deputed to meet and to greet the Archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of our Church, remarks of this book,—"My feelings in reading it were those of surprise, astonishment, indignation and disgust. . . . . I withdraw entirely from membership." A patron almost from the beginning.

But I cannot do better than here quote from a circular containing a letter to the "Churchman" (N.G.) from Rev. Daniel Goodwin, P.H.D., D.D., of East Greenwich, R.J.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

As was to be expected, "The singular reorganisation to which this American Branch has been subjected," as the "Churchman" aptly characterised it, has caused indignation and condemnation on all sides.

The monograph by the Rev. Dr. William Copley Winslow, of Boston, entitled, "The Truth about the Egypt Exploration Fund," is now followed by a circular containing ninety-two opinions upon it from subscribers, who are bishops, eminent ministers of various denominations, educators, scientists, authors, jurists, bankers and the like, all heartily disapproving of the action of the London Committee. Justly, too, do they disapprove; for it clearly appears that, in this "reorganisation," American subscribers and local secretaries to the number of eighty, were not consulted, and that the overturn was made even against the protest of many of them.

Furthermore, the following facts are to be noted: That a non-subscriber was empowered to form a committee here; that there is serious doubt whether or not the London Committee, itself elected at annual meetings of the English subscribers, could legally place over the American subscribers a self-perpetuating committee to direct their affairs; that the request, signed by eighty local secretaries, that Dr. Winslow be retained as Vice-President, in an honorary capacity, was not only not granted, but shelved by the Committee; and that no explanation or reasons for the overturn have been vouchsafed, notwithstanding urgent requests for them from many of the best subscribers.

It admits of no question, however, that local secretaries and subscribers in America should have some voice in the election of their officers, and in reorganising the branch in the United States.

If any new committee here expects to appeal successfully for the support and confidence of our public, it should surely first see that simple justice be done to the American subscribers, and fair play shown to Dr. Winslow, who founded the branch in 1883, and who, by years of devotion to the cause, has, as is acknowledged on all hands, advanced the highest interest of the Fund, and won the confidence of its members.

Dr. Winslow's monograph should be read by all who have at heart the work of Egyptian exploration and care for the prosperity of the society. His circular of "Opinions" forms an overwhelming testimonial to his services and career. Copies can be obtained by addressing him.

The circular adds:

The "Pacific Churchman," of San Francisco, remarked,—"The book is one of absorbing interest and very great importance. . . . It ought to rouse the love of fair play, which all Englishmen are said to hold very dear." Among others writing to Dr. Winslow from England is Prof. J. Rendel Harris, Ph. Dh., Litt. D., LL.D., of Cambridge, who concludes with the remark that the London officials "have acted *ultra vires*, and have done you a great injustice." As was stated in the "Living Church," "The reorganisation was made at the time of the greatest prosperity, *financially* and otherwise. . . . The annual subscriptions had increased by $4,000 to $5,000."

The "Springfield Republican" describes the reorganisation as "an extraordinary action, and Rev. Dr. Winslow's exposition of the causes which lay behind it makes an extraordinary story. It is one of ousting the man whose faithful and intelligent service organised and kept it running order the American branch, by means that no fair person could approve, and with a degree of jealousy and small ambition involved which is difficult to understand." Prof. Samuel M. Jackson, Ph. D., D.D., LL.D., of New York University, an official of the American Historical Association, wrote to Dr. Winslow: "The Fund is your creation here. No detractor can rob you of that glory. But your very exceptional success has, I fear, excited jealousy."

The Archdeacon of Washington (D.C.) declares, "the subscribers to the fund have been insulted, and the work has been stricken in the house of its self-styled friends." Archdeacon Norman, D.D., D.C.L., of the Canadian Church, remarks," I cannot recall another such instance of disgraceful and outrageous conduct."

The foregoing extracts tell the true story of why hundreds upon hundreds of subscribers will not renew subscriptions. It had been officially stated previous to reorganisation that "in any reorganisation of the American branch the approval of American subscribers is essential." An eminent V.P. presiding over a meeting in London had declared that "the London committee were ever anxious that the American branch should be administered in accordance with the wishes of American subscribers." These pledges were all forgotten when the "enormous blunder" was voted by those attending a meeting of the London committee. I append a few titles as I am not known to most of your readers.

Wm. Copley Winslow, Ph.D., Sc.D., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

Boston, U.S.A., March 6, 1905.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.

Dear Sir,—I have read with interest your leading article of 24th inst. re "White Slave Traffic." I am glad something is going to be done in the right direction and I shall be pleased to be of use to the committee in this port. I cannot, however, agree with you that the Capitulations stand in the way of a good work like this.

Your reference to Lord Milner is most inopportune, especially at a time when this gentleman finds it necessary to resign his position in South Africa because he cannot unravel the great imbroglio he created out there. Perhaps if the Capitulations had existed in the Transvaal, we should have been spared the bloodshed and treasure that the South African war cost us.

I shall be glad to communicate with any ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the work against the white slave traffic.—Yours faithfully, J. Amigo.

62 Tegara-street, Port Said, March 30.

L'ISLAMISME

Monsieur le Directeur de
l'*Egyptian Gazette*,

Au moment où les troubles les plus violents bouleversent presque tous les pays musulmans, où les regards avides et anxieux des puissances européennes, parmi lesquelles il faut placer en première ligne l'Angleterre et la France, se fixent sur le monde islamique, il a paru de circonstance à un oriental qui s'est frotté à la civilisation occidentale, de donner son humble appréciation sur la situation politique actuelle, ainsi que sur le sort que les évènements semblent réserver aux Musulmans.

Tout d'abord, que reste-t-il aujourd'hui de cet immense empire constitué morceau par morceau au prix de tant de sang, de sacrifices, et d'abnégation ? Rien ou presque rien.

En effet, le sort des seules contrées musulmanes (Egypte, Arabie et Maroc), vestiges de ce vaste empire qui s'étendait depuis l'Atlantique jusqu'aux confins de la Chine, vient d'être décidé par l'Europe chrétienne, qui poursuit systématiquement et méthodiquement la destruction de l'œuvre grandiose du Prophète, œuvre qui la gène dans sa marche soi-disant civilisatrice.

Dans les flots du torrent fougueux qui les entraîne, les Musulmans, au lieu d'être unis, de former une masse compacte et de jeter un regard vers l'avenir, avenir qui ne leur réserve qu'esclavage et avilissement continuent à s'entre-déchirer et glissent ainsi, doucement, sur la pente du gouffre qui doit les engloutir à jamais.

"Les deux lames d'un ciseau ne se réunissent que pour désunir," a dit le regretté Djamal Eddin El Afghani, un des plus grands et ardents partisans du réveil islamique, que l'Europe entière a connu et admiré. Ces paroles prononcées dans un moment de colère et d'indignation contre l'insouciance et l'anarchie qui règnent entre ses congénères, sont devenues, aujourd'hui, la devise de ceux qui dirigent les destinées de l'Islam.

Ce n'est pas aux Occidentaux que les Musulmans doivent s'en prendre de leur servitude; c'est à eux-mêmes. Grâce à leur désunion, à leur manque d'énergie et d'esprit de suite dans les idées, de patriotisme, et enfin à leur fatalisme poussé à l'extrême, ainsi qu'à leur insouciance proverbiale, ils ont inconsciemment préparé la triste situation qui leur est faite et que l'avenir leur réserve.

"Le fanatisme est une arme puissante au point de soulever les Musulmans du monde entier," disent les politiciens européens. Heureusement pour l'Europe et malheureusement pour les adeptes de la religion du Prophète, cette appréciation est loin d'être vraie. En effet, si tous les soulèvements produits jusqu'à ce jour dans les diverses contrées placées sous la domination chrétienne étaient provoqués par le fanatisme, les Musulmans ne seraient pas aujourd'hui ce qu'ils sont: Un peuple dominé.

Pour achever leur œuvre d'annihilation, les puissances européennes viennent d'imaginer un projet qui ne manquera pas de donner le résultat espéré, si les Musulmans ne sortent pas de la léthargie où ils sont plongés. Ce projet consiste à faire contester par le monde islamique, au Sultan de Turquie, le titre d'Emir des Croyants. Avant d'aborder le sujet en lui-même, il convient de faire remarquer que l'ingérence chrétienne dans nos affaires religieuses, est une chose inadmissible. L'abîme qui existe entre les Chrétiens et les Musulmans, abîme creusé par la Chrétienté, est si profond qu'à l'exception du lieu de la science, aucun autre ne doit exister entre les adeptes des deux religions.

Les Musulmans n'ont jamais songé, un seul instant, ni à discuter les droits au Pontificat des Chefs du Christianisme, ni à donner des conseils aux Chrétiens sur le choix du vicaire du Christ. Pourquoi l'Europe cherche-t-elle, aujourd'hui, à nous suggérer l'idée de changer le chef actuel de notre religion? (Elle désigne à notre choix deux souverains musulmans placés sous la protection Européenne). J'ai trop le respect des princes musulmans surtout lorsque ces Princes ne le sont plus que de nom, pour discuter les candidatures qu'on nous propose. D'autre part, je me garderai bien de dire si l'Emir actuel est digne ou non, de diriger les destinées de l'Islam. Ce qu'il importe de savoir, ce sont les raisons qui ont dicté à l'Europe le sage et profond conseil qu'elle nous donne. Est-ce par sympathie et dans notre intérêt que les Occidentaux nous suggèrent l'idée de pourvoir à ce remplacement, remplacement que rien ne nécessite, du moins quant à présent? Je ne le crois pas.— "Il faut diviser pour régner", a dit Louis XIV. L'Europe trouve que les Musulmans ne sont pas assez divisés à son gré, et veut pour les anéantir complètement, dérouter leurs esprits.

Le "Times" et certains journaux parisiens ont soulevé, il y a environ un mois et demi, cette question du Khalifat. Quelques journaux de l'Egypte ont commenté, la plupart favorablement, les articles de leurs confrères étrangers; ils ont de la sorte répondu, je veux bien admettre inconsciemment, aux vifs désirs des promoteurs de ce mouvement anti-islamique. Même quelques savants musulmans, et non des moindres, approuvent la théorie soutenue par les politiciens européens, théorie qui consiste à contester au Souverain des Ottomans le titre d'Emir des Croyants. Que doit-on penser de ces savants? Ou bien que ce sont des naïfs et des inconscients qui tombent dans le piège qu'on leur tend, ou bien qu'ils ont été achetés par l'or étranger. Dans ce dernier cas, je les trouve plus vils et plus méprisables que les vulgaires espions.

Quoi qu'il en soit, que le Khalifat appartienne aux Turcs ou non, que l'Emir actuel, Emir dont on ne peut m'accuser d'être l'allié, malgré mon ancien titre de secrétaire privé de sa Majesté Impériale (les Cabinets de Paris, de Londres, et même de Berlin pourront s'en assurer), soit capable ou non de gouverner l'Islamisme, c'est aux savants musulmans du monde entier, véritables représentants de l'Orthodoxie, qu'il appartient d'envisager l'éventualité de changer de Prince des Croyants, et non aux politiciens occidentaux.

La seule et unique préoccupation des Musulmans doit être, aujourd'hui, non pas de s'occuper du changement du Chef de la religion, la nécessité ne s'en imposant pas encore, mais bien de chercher le moyen de défendre leur liberté menacée. Pour cela, il est absolument indispensable d'abandonner les rivalités personnelles, de se concentrer et ce, pendant qu'il en est encore temps.

Il n'y a même pas un siècle, les Japonais étaient presque des sauvages; aujourd'hui, grâce à l'admirable ardeur qu'ils ont mise à se fortifier, ils ont pu lutter victorieusement contre une puissance considérée jusqu'à ce jour comme invincible.

C'est une honte pour notre race qui, la première, a éclairé le monde par sa science, qui a donné les premiers éléments de civilisation à l'Europe et, enfin, qui a dominé tout l'Orient et presque tout l'Occident, d'être tombée à un tel degré de décadence et de dégénérescence.

Loin de ma pensée de conseiller à mes coreligionnaires la guerre sainte, guerre dont l'issue ne peut être que désastreuse et funeste: les révoltes de l'Algérie, de la Tunisie, de Albanie etc. en sont la preuve indiscutable.

Une fois que la concentration sera faite, que l'anarchie et les rivalités qui règnent actuellement auront disparu, si, malgré notre désir de vivre en bon voisinage, l'Europe continue à vouloir nous asservir, alors, à ce moment-là, nous lutterons jusqu'à la dernière goutte de notre sang pour défendre notre indépendance. Que nous importera la victoire ou la défaite? Le Musulman sait mourir: l'histoire des siècles est là pour en témoigner.

Saleh ben Essayed Omar el Khalidi el Hosseini.

Alexandrie le 29 Mars 1905.

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BORMAN & Co., The Alexandria Stores, have just opened a large assortment of Summer Suitings and Flannels. Suits to measure from P.T. 250. Perfect fit guaranteed. 25659-6-5

BORMAN & Co., The Alexandria Stores, have on show a large stock of Baby Summer Bonnets and Children's hats. 25661-6-5

FOR SALE.—A Schram's Patent Hand Power Diamond-drilling Plant complete with 200 feet steel rods and core tubes for 1 inch cores. In perfect working order with all latest improvements. Reason for sale solely that having accomplished its object, it is of no further use to present owners. Apply to Mr. P. Christian, Famagusta, Cyprus. 25633-15-9

FURNISHED ROOM for a single gentleman to be let in central and healthy situation. Address, No. 25,691 "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25691-6-1

GENERAL AGENT WANTED for this and other Countries to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade and to appoint sub-agents. Big salary or commission paid. Address Can-Dex Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. 25683-2-2

ITALIAN LADY speaking French and a little English, gives piano lessons. Apply No. 25,669 "Egyptian Gazette offices." 25669-6-4

JEUNE HOMME, d'une bonne position, désirant se marier, préfère avoir une veuve.—S'adresser Mr. T. J. L. Poste Restante, Ibrahimieh, Alexandrie. 25,678 6-2

LOST.—On Monday morning, between Cherif Pasha-street, rue Eglise Debbane, and Boulevard de Ramleh, a Plain Gold Curb Bracelet. Finder returning same to "Egyptian Gazette" will be rewarded. 25670-3-3

LANCASTER HOUSE, Sharia Wabour-el-Moyah, Cairo. Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable. 25539-15-6-905A

ON DEMANDE, immédiatement, un boucher Européen pour le Caire, qui soit poli et au courant de la vente et du marché et capable de tailler la viande à la façon anglaise; parlant Arabe, Français et Italien, un sachant l'Anglais et préférable. Appointements £8 par mois. Bon avenir. S'adresser à la direction du Journal. 25673-7-3

ON DEMANDE un représentant sérieux pour la vente de Whisky à Alexandrie et au Caire. Une bonne agence n'ayant pas la représentation d'autres maisons de Whisky serait préférée. La dite agence devra être en mesure de traiter dans toute l'Egypte avec les commerçants d'alcool en gros et en detail. S'adresser au bureau de "l'Egyptian Gazette." 25687-12-2

SINGING LESSONS recommended by the famous tenor Jean de Reszke given by Herr B. Wechsler of Heidelberg University. Voice production systematic. Apply for trial lesson, press extracts. Herr B. Wechsler, Post Office, Cairo. 25653-12 5

TO LET.—Airy Furnished Rooms. 2 shillings a day or £2 per month and upwards. Apply Leonie Lambertini, Rue Cesar No. 2, near New Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria. 25657-6-5

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms with board, Rue Galice Bey, No. 1, 3rd floor. 24671-6-3

WANTED, immediately, good European Butcher for Cairo, must be smart and polite salesman, and able to joint meat according to English custom; one who speaks Arabic, French, Italian, and a little English preferred. Wages £8 per month. Good opening for suitable man. Apply, Manager, "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 25673-7-3

WANTED.—Fully competent English Insurance Clerk with knowledge of accounts. Apply Lloyd's Agency. 25686-3-3

WANTED reliable Agent to undertake the sale of Whisky in Alexandria and Cairo. A good house who have not agencies for any other Whisky house, will be preferred, but they should be capable of dealing with Wholesale and Retail sellers of Spirits throughout Egypt. Apply, Manager, "Egyptian Gazette." 25687-12-2

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings, CAIRO,
St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA,
and 35-37 Noble Street, LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters.

Beg respectfully to announce that they have received their various stocks in the latest styles suitable for the present Season.

CLOTHS:
A large assortment of Blacks, Blues, Scotch, Irish & Harris Tweeds. All garments cut by experienced English Cutters, fit and style guaranteed.

A varied stock of Ladies' Blouses, Boas, Skirts, Belts, &c.

Careful attention is paid to Ladies' outfits suitable for Tours up the Nile.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:
The latest novelties in Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c. Hosiery in all the newest makes, (Camel Hair brand a speciality).

We are also making a special display in the Drapery Department, consisting of Household Linen, Blankets, Calicoes, Eider-down Quilts, Cushions, &c., &c., which are marked at such figures as to command attention.

Boots & Shoes in the latest shapes, Bags, Trunks & all Leather goods in great variety.

Also a large assorted supply of the following articles:—
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, RUGS, STUDS, BRUSHES AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES, &C.

Davies Bryan & Co.
Cairo & Alexandria.

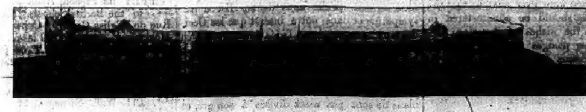
DR. LE CLERC'S
Pills for the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 9d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words "Eugene Le Clerc" impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

Dr. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, ulcerations, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc. also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, eczema. In Tablets price 1/- sold by Max Fischer Cairo and Alexandria.

J. S. WATSON,
STEEL LIGHTER, BARGE, & STEAM BOAT BUILDER,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.
FOR PORTS, RIVERS, AND CANAL TRANSPORT.



One of 14 Steel Lighters marked for Shipment in Pieces,
—Supplied to the IRRAWADDY STEAM FLOTILLA CO., for RANGOON.

THE DEADLY MOSQUITO.

"It is sufficient to say Protection from the Mosquito Bite affords complete immunity to ague in all its forms . . . Yellow fever, like Ague, has been shown to be communicated only by a Mosquito."—Times, 30th September, 1904.

Against this deadly insect Science has at last provided us with a protective agent in the shape of

ANTIKITO CREAM
(Regd.)

This wonderful preparation—which is most delightfully refreshing to use—is the outcome of long laboratory research. During the last five years it has been thoroughly tested in all parts of the world. By its use the fatal mosquito, as well as FLIES, gnats and all flying insects, are set at defiance. It is absolutely infallible as a preventive, and is guaranteed to be free from carbolic and other deleterious ingredients. It is neither sticky nor greasy, and one application to the exposed parts affords protection for hours. Invaluable for hospital use, and should be in the kit of all expeditions. It is better than Quinine. Protects you from flies.

ANTIKITO CREAM is manufactured under expert supervision in the Syndicate's own laboratory, and is put up in two sizes. Proprietors:

ANTIKITO SYNDICATE, LTD.,
6, Great Portland Street, LONDON.

N.B.—A most interesting and instructive booklet, entitled — "THE MOSQUITO AND SOMETHING ABOUT HIM," will be sent free to anyone applying for it.

NOUVEAU REMEDE PURGATIF IDEAL
Contre: Constipation, Congestion, Hemorrhoïdes, Migraine Obésité, etc. Conserve le teint frais et la taille svelte; d'une efficacité absolue sans douleurs. Il est conseillé par toutes les sommités médicales. Le purgatif le plus économique.
PURGEN
Prix: fr. 1.50 par 12 purgations. | Se ... se dans toutes les pharmacies.
Dépôt général pour l'Egypte GEO. HUBLESEG, Pharmacien, Alexandrie.

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT Cy., Ld.
Chief Office: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, CAIRO. Near the National Bank of Egypt.
ENGRAIS NATURELS COMPLETS
Poudrettes, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.

Alexandria General Produce Association

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 31 Mars 1905.

COTON

	Arrivages	Exportations Angleterre		Continent		*Total		Stock
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette semaine ...	148 193	7,229	54,583	6,919	37,677	13,548	91,603	1,549,590 §
Même semaine 1904..	45 014	4,078	30 337	5,148	38,584	10,226	78,205	1,694,476*
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	5,[illegible],873	212,156	2,22[illegible],230	13[illegible],308	1,741,484	579,040	4,3[illegible],252	
Même époque 1904	6 276 286	310,912	2,365,480	263 625	1,269,[illegible]23	[illegible]1 416	4,6[illegible]0[illegible]80	

*ETATS-UNIS.—Cette semaine [illegible]9 bal. et 11,47[illegible] can.; même semaine 1904: 1,070 balles et 7,854 cantars; à partir du 1er septembre 1904 54,956 bal. et 428,468 cantars; même époque 1904: 41 9[illegible]6 bal. et 322,827 cantars. Y compris stock †au 1er septembre 1904 cantars 409,00[illegible]. * au 1er septembre 1903 cantars 69,500

GRAINES DE COTON | TOURTEAUX

	Arrivages	Exportations Angleterre	Continent	Total	Tourteaux Arrivages	Expor.
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cette semaine ...	73,131	41,850	2,782	44,132	1,8[illegible]2	8,453
Même semaine 1904. ...	33,186	17,304	16,696	34,010	909	88[illegible]
A partir du 1 sept. 1904...	2,961,527	2,047,096	1,9[illegible]177	2,[illegible]61,273	38,839	57 645
Même époque 1904 ...	3,188,305	1,9[illegible]8,104	1 8[illegible]12	2,104,506	21 314	49,593

STOCK.—Cette semaine 1,047,781 ardebs; même semaine 1904: 1,354 399 ardebs; à partir du 1er septembre 1904: — ardebs; même époque 1904: — ardebs.
Y compris stock constaté † au 1er sept. 1904 ard. 247,587. * au 1er septembre 1903 ard. 70,000
Pour les Fèves, Orges, Blés, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 mars et 30 novembre.

FEVES

	Arrivages Saïdi	Béhéra	Exportations Angleterre	Continent	Total	Consommation locale	Stock
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine ...	1,440	—	—	102	102	—	7[illegible],157
Même semaine 1904. ...	7,646	—	5,211	370	5,581	—	61 556
A partir du 1 avril 1904....	879,3[illegible]7	1,081	2[illegible],507	48,724	337,2[illegible]1	—	—
Même époque 1904	385,664	2,819	2[illegible]9,181	136,116	315,297	—	—

Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 47,100. au 1er avril 1903, ardebs 17,80[illegible]

BLE

	Arrivages Saïdi	Béhéra	Exportations Angleterre	Continent	Total	Consommation locale	Stock
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine... ...	287	12	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904 ...	6[illegible]5	1 [illegible]97	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1er avril 1904	18,418	80,547	484	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904 ...	25,044	148,781	60	—	—	—	—

Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs —,—. Stock au 1er avril 1903, ardebs

LENTILLES | ORGE

	Lentilles Arrivages	Exportation	Orge Arrivages	Exportation
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine ...	74	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904. ...	14	—	13	—
A partir du 1 avril 1904. ...	4,8[illegible]1	1,781	679	37
Même époque 1904... ...	4,991	5,725	78,317	78 802

Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs —
Stock au 1er avril 1903 ardebs 5 800 Stock au 1er avril 1903, ardebs —

MAIS | OIGNONS

	Maïs Arrivages	Exportation	Consommation locale	Oignons Arrivages	Exportation
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Crs. 108 okes	Crs. 108 okes
Cette semaine. ...	153	—	—	84 697	67,716
Semaine année précéd.	[illegible]56	—	—	53,424	77,[illegible]
Total depuis com. année	6,0[illegible]6	126	—	2[illegible]1,[illegible]51	2[illegible]4,610
Total année précédente.	9,6[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]91,4[illegible]6	191,9[illegible]

Stock au 1er décembre 1904, ardebs au 1er mars 1904, cantars
Stock au 1er décembre 1903, ardebs au 1er mars 1903, cantars

PRIX DE LA MARCHANDISE DISPONIBLE.

COTON (SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION).

Brown		Haute Egypte et Fayoum	
Fair	Tall. 9 5/8	Fair	$ 9 1/4
Fully fair..	„ 10 3/4	Fully fair..	„ 9 —
Good fair..	„ 12 5/8	Good fair..	„ 9 7/[illegible]
Fully good fair	„ 13 1/8	Fully good fair	„ 11 [illegible]
Good..	„ 13 7/8	Good „	„ 11 7/8

	Abassi		Joannovich	
Fl. Good Fair	$ 13 1/4	à 13 1/2	$ 13 —	à 16 1/4
Good	„ 14 3/4	„ 15 —	„ 15 1/2	„ 15 3/4
Extra	„ 16 1/4	„ — —	„ 16 1/4	„ 16 [illegible]

GRAINES ET CEREALES.

Gr. de coton Mit-Afifi	P.T. 54 — —
„ Haute-Egypte..	„ — —
Blé Saïdi...	„ — —
Blé Béhéra	„ — —
Orge...	„ — —
Fèves Saïdi...	„ — —
Fèves Fayoumi	„ — —
Fèves Béhéra	„ — —
Lentilles	„ — —
Maïs	„ — —
Oignons,	„ — [illegible]
Sac, 1er Jet, Daira le Cr. P.T	— [illegible]

PRIX DES CONTRATS.

Coton Fully Good fair brown	Mai pr.	Tal. 13 6/32	Graines de coton	Avril pr.	P.T. 54 15/40
„ „ „ „ „	Juillet pr.	„ 13 — —	„	Mai pr.	„ 55 [illegible]/40
„ „ „ „ „	Nov. pr.	„ 12 4/32	„	Nov.-Déc.-Jan. pr.	„ 56 [illegible]/40
„ „ „ „ „	Janvier pr.	„ 12 2/32	Fèves Saïdi	sept. Oct. pr.	„ 55 — —

Marché des cotons calme, prix plus soutenus

Allen, Alderson & Co.
LIMITED.
SOLE & EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
Messrs. **Ruston, Proctor & Co., Limited,** Lincoln.
Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills, Patent Thresher-making Threshing Machines.
Messrs. **Platt Brothers & Co., Limited,** Oldham.
Cotton Ginning Machinery.
Messrs. **John Fowler & Co., Limited,** Leeds.
Steam Ploughing Machinery and Rollers.
The Central Cyclone Co., Limited, London.
Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.
Messrs. **Charles Cammell & Co., Ld.,** of Sheffield.
Steel Rails, springs, buffers, &c. Patent steel blast files.
Messrs. **Merryweather & Sons,** London.
Steam and Manual Fire Engines.
Messrs. **F. Reddaway & Co. Ld.,** Pendleton, Manchester.
The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.
Ratner's Safes.
The Engelberg Rice Huller.
Gilkes Vortex Turbines.
Messrs. **Greenwood & Batley Limited,** Leeds.
The (Laval) Patent Steam Turbines. Electrical Dynamos & Motors.
McCormick's Reapers & Mowers.
Planet Junior Agricultural Implements.
Horse Hoes, Seed Drills, etc., etc.
OLIVER PLOUGHS.
Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTUCCI
CHATWOOD'S AND MILNER'S SAFES in stock.
AGENTS IN CAIRO: ...
25-3-906

WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 3rd, to Sunday, 9th April, 1905.

(BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Countries	Mail Packets	Routes	Despatches Days	Latest hour for posting Ordinary* Letters	Money Orders	Parcels	Arrivals Days
EUROPE, AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 2	8 p.m.	Sun. 2 noon	Satur. 1 5 p.m.	Wednes.
	British	Port Said & Marseilles	Monday	8.30 a.m.	—	—	—
	German	Naples	Wednes.	1 p.m.	noon	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 5 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	Thurs. 5 p.m.	Tuesday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
	Italian	—	—	—	—	—	Wednes.
GREECE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 2	8 p.m.	Sun. 2 noon	—	—
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Khedivial	Piræus	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Russian	Piræus	Friday	9 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	Saturday
SYRIA	Khedivial	Port Said	Sunday	9.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Saturday noon	Wednes.
	Russian	Port Said	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 5 p.m.	—	—
	French	Port Said	Thurs.	8 p.m.	noon	—	Thursday
	Austrian	Port Said	Tuesday	8.30 a.m.	Monday 5 p.m.	—	Thursday
CYPRUS	British	Port Said	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday noon	Sunday
MALTA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 2	8 p.m.	Sun. 2 noon	Satur. 1 5 p.m.	—
	Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	—	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	noon	—	Monday
SUAKIN JEDDAH, MASSOWA & HODEIDA	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	Friday
YAMBO & JEDDAH ...	Khedivial	Suez	Thursday	8.30 a.m.	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Wednes.	—
MASSOWA & ASSAB ...	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
INDIA, ADEN & East Coast of Africa	British	Suez	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	British Orient	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	German	Suez	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	—	
	British P. & O.	Suez	—	—	—	—	
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	British P. & O.	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	French	Suez	Friday	8 30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	
	German	Suez	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 2 noon	Sun. 2 6 p.m.	
ADEN, ZANZIBAR, & East Coast of Africa	German	Suez	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	
DJIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA ADEN & EAST COAST OF AFRICA	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	
DJIBOUTI & ABYSSINIA	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	

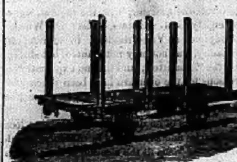
*The Registered letter office is closed one hour before the hours indicated above.
N.B.—These days and hours are subject to modification, owing to quarantine regulations.

PULLEY BLOCKS,
For Chain, Hemp and Wire Rope.

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LITFING and HOISTING APPLIANCES.

TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY PLANT.
Write for Catalogue No. 73.

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD. CAPITAL 10,000,000 FRS.
PURVEYORS TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE.
Portable and permanent railways.—Passenger and goods cars.
Tipping and platform waggons for all purposes.—Locomotives from 10-600 H.P.
Large stocks of rails, trucks and locomotives always kept in Alexandria.



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COMPTOIR METALLURGIQUE EGYPTIEN
Bridges and iron frame works.
HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS CO.
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Steam engines, Boilers, complete installations for Factories.
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Fixed and Portable oil engines.
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Oil motor boats and launches.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF STEAM PLOUGHING ENGINES TO PLOUGH 8 TO 20 FEDDANS PER DAY.
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STEINEMANN, MABARDI & Co.
The Egyptian Engineering Stores.
MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA
Sole Agents for Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria for
Messrs. **Clayton & Shuttleworth,** Lincoln. Portable & fixed Engines & Boilers, Corn mills, Thrashing, Straw bruising & Cutting Machines.
Messrs. **Galloways Ltd.,** Manchester. *The Largest Boiler Works in the World.*
Walter A. Wood, *Mowing & Reaping Machine Co. Hoosick Falls N. Y.* (American Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters & Bakes.)
Piguet & Co., Lyons. *French Steam Engines.*
Aveling & Porter Lim., Rochester. *Steam Rollers and Steam Ploughs.*
Les Tanneries Lyonnaises, Oullins (Rhône) *Best Leather Belting.*
E. S. Hindley, Burton, Dorset. *Vertical Engines and Boilers, specially designed for driving Electric Dynamos & Centrifugal Pumps, etc, etc.*
Hillairet Huguet, Paris. *Electricians.*
L. Dumont, Paris. *Centrifugal pumps.*
R. E. & E. Turner Ltd. *Ipswich. Flour Mills.*
21183-24-8-905

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication l'établissement d'une barrière autour de la colonne Dioclétienne.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 20.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 11 Avril pr.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour établissement d'une barrière".

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis au Secrétaire Financier avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 11 Avril à midi.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 27 Mars 1905. 25672-3-1

AVIS

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie a été saisie de demandes de renseignements ainsi que de plaintes au sujet d'une entreprise d'enlèvement de balayures ménagères pour laquelle des circulaires, signées par les représentants d'une société dite Entreprise de services publics, viennent d'être distribuées en ville.

La Municipalité croit devoir porter à la connaissance du public qu'aucune autorisation n'a été donnée de sa part pour l'exploitation d'un service de cette nature; elle s'étonne, du reste que les promoteurs de cette entreprise aient pu donner à leur circulaire une forme, et employé des expressions qui laisseraient croire qu'il s'agit d'une concession dûment accordée et aux prescriptions de laquelle les particuliers doivent se soumettre.

Des mesures seront prises pour qu'aucune atteinte ne puisse être portée à cet égard, ni aux prérogatives de la Municipalité, ni aux règlements qui régissent la matière.

Alexandrie, le 29 Mars 1905.

L'Administrateur:
W. P. CHATAWAY,

25676-3-1